

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. SEPTEMBER, 1886.

NO. 1.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. and Foreign Stamps,

8 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Over 6,000 varieties in stock. Every stamp war-
anted genuine. Sheets on approval when A1 reference is given.
Price list for 1887 sent on application. Sept 1.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
POSTAGE STAMPS,

209 PEARL ST., NEW YORK,

Cheapest list in the world, sent free on application
to dealers only. Sept 1.

C. E. SHERMAN,

Lock Box 10, Hampton, Va.

1000 stamps, well assorted,	17c
500 " " "	10c
100 " " "	9c
Unused Heligoland Wrappers, var., complete,	10c
Bavaria, 1870-71 var.,	10c
Orange States, 6 var.,	15c
Agents wanted, at 25 per cent commission. Send 2c stamp for sheet and terms.	

Established 17 Years.

L. W. DURBIN,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

5th and Library Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
The finest assortment of genuine postage
stamps in the country, at reasonable
prices.

PACKETS, 10 stamps for 5 cents; 60
for 25 cents; 120 for 50 cents; 250 for \$2;
370 for \$2.50; all different. Other packets
25 cents to \$25.

ALBUMS 28 cents to \$12.

New catalogue just published, the latest
best and most complete out. Price 25
cents; in cloth 50 cents; postal card cata-
logue 25 cents.

Everything required by stamp collectors
always in stock.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Orders filled the day of receipt.

EASTERN STAMP COMPANY,

LARGEST DEALERS IN

Match, Revenue, Depts., Local Stamps,
Stamped Envelopes, etc.

In the New England States, will open and be ready
for business on November 1st, 1886.

United States Stamps Only,

Will give valuable exchange for United States
Stamps of all kinds.

Collections Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Those having duplicates to exchange for rsr for
exchange would do well to write us.

Philatelic Books and Papers, Stamp Albums, etc.

Dealers should send Catalogues.

Eastern Stamp Company,
Danvers, Mass.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SAMPLE COPY OF

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

Devoted to Stamps, Coins, Indian Relics, Birds'
Eggs, Autographs, Postmarks, Tags, etc. 25 cents
per year. JOHN M. HUBBARD, Publisher, Lake Vil-
lage, N. H.

N. B. Publishers of papers having Stamp, Coin
or Curiosity Departments can insert the
above 1 inch ad. to the value of \$3 at their regular
rate and we will give in return, a 1 inch ad. in the
WORLD, three months.

The Black List.

The Black List contains the names and
addresses of a large number of dead beat
dealers and collectors in all parts of the
world. A copy should be in the hands of
every dealer and collector, as they could
easily avoid being swindled by the rogues
whose names are found therein. Price,
post free, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents. Ad-
dress, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake
Village, N. H.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History
work that offers more attractions to the
student than insect collecting. This book
contains much valuable information as to
the outfit necessary for collecting, the
manner of preparing and mounting insects,
the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and
every collector should possess a copy.
The book is recommended by the Agassiz
Association and is mentioned in their hand
book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25
cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Pub-
lisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The World Stamp Album.

The World Stamp Album contains 84
pages, size 6x8 1-2 inches, each page ruled
to hold 30 stamps, making a total space
for 2,520 stamps. It is printed on heavy
tinted book paper, and is a fine album for
any collector having less than 2,000 varie-
ties. Price, post free, 28 cents. Address,
John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Vil-
lage, N. H.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

GOLD.—DOUBLE EAGLES.



Double Eagles, or \$20 gold pieces were
authorized to be coined by Act of Congress,
March 3rd, 1849 and the first speci-
men was issued from the United States
mint several months later, bearing the
date, 1849. There is only a single speci-
men of this date extant, that being in the
mint cabinet at Philadelphia. It is the
rarest U. S. coin. Its weight is 516 grains
and is 900 fine. On the obverse, facing
the left, is the head of Liberty, with hair
tied behind. On the forehead is a coro-
net, on which is inscribed the word "Lib-
erty." Thirteen stars and date. Upon
the reverse an eagle, with outspread wings,
with shield upon its breast, an olive
branch in one of its talons and three ar-
rows in the other; from its beak hangs an
elaborate scroll with the legend, "E. PLU-
RIBUS UNUM." Above, thirteen stars and
a semi-circle of rays: "UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA." "TWENTY D." The design

hanging from its beak is a scroll inscribed:
"E. PLURIBUS UNUM." Above its head
is a curved line of stars extending from
one wing to the other below which are
thirteen stars and the inscription "UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA." On the 1797
large eagle reverse there are 6 stars fac-
ing; 16 in all: on the small eagle reverse,
4 stars facing; 16 in all. The 1798 eagle
has both 4 and 6 stars facing; 18 in all.
The issues of 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803 and
1804 all have 5 stars facing; 13 in all.
The most difficult issue to obtain is the
small eagle reverse of 1797, closely fol-
lowed by the 1798, four and six stars, fac-
ing, both struck over 1797. Then follows
1796, 1804, 1795 and 1707, large eagle, re-
verse, 1803, 1800, 1801 and 1799.

No eagles were coined from 1805 to
1837 inclusive. By Act of June 28, 1834,
the weight was to 258 grains and 899.225
fine. Again by Act of January 18, 1837,
the fineness was changed to 900. In 1838
the coinage was resumed, but the designs
on both obverse and reverse are different
from those of former issues. On the ob-
verse is head of Liberty, facing to the left;
the hair is confined by a band upon which
is inscribed, "LIBERTY;" date below. Re-
verse: an eagle with shield upon its breast
an olive branch and three arrows in its
talons; above, a scroll, upon which is in-
scribed, "E. PLURIBUS UNUM," "UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA," "FIVE D." The
devices on the 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837 and
1838 half eagles are the same as the
second issue of 1834.

In 1839 a new die was prepared. Ob-
verse: head of Liberty facing to the left;
hair tied behind by strings of beads and
around the forehead a plain coronet with
the inscription, "LIBERTY." Thirteen
stars; as exergue, "1839." An eagle with
wings spread upwards, the U. S. shield
on his breast, in his talon three arrows
and an olive branch. The legend; "UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA." As exergue;
"FIVE D."

No change was made in the de-
vices until 1866, when the motto, "IN
GOD WE TRUST," was added. No change
has been made since 1867.

Half Eagles first appeared in 1795 and
with the exception of the years 1801,
1816 and 1817, the coinage has been con-
tinuous from 1849 until the
present time and since 1850 the issue has
been quite plentiful, but as the face value
is \$720, full sets are seldom met with.



was not changed until 1866, when the
words "IN GOD WE TRUST" were inscribed
within the circle of stars on the re-
verse. No further change was made until
1877, when the "TWENTY D." was
made to read "TWENTY DOLLARS." No
further change has ever been made in the
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THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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10 cents per line for one insertion. 30
cents per line for four insertions. \$1 per
inch for one insertion. \$3 per inch for
four insertions.

JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H.,
as Second Class Matter.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Nearly everyone who receives a copy of this issue of the WORLD will remember that we published the *Granite State Philatelist* for over two years—September 1882 to October 1884 inclusive. When we commenced publishing the *Philatelist* we occupied the position of "devil" in the *Daily Tocsin* office, and worked on our paper evenings. But after running the paper over two years we discovered that we were taking too much out of our hide and receiving a good offer for the paper, sold out. Now, things are different: we have an office of our own, and boss the job, while some other "devils" do the work. The WORLD will be issued every month and we think that, aided by over two years experience in the business we think we can give our readers a paper fully up to the average of curiosity journals. Mr. H. J. Miron will have charge of our editorial department, and everything that goes into the paper will first pass through his hands and be approved by him. Mr. L. W. Durbin will have charge of the department relating to New Issues, and the publisher will play the part of business manager. Assisted by an efficient corps of writers we think we can produce a paper that will amuse, entertain and instruct our readers.

Send in your subscriptions at once.

Our subscription books are now open.

Philatelic dead-beats are on the war path.

The Capital City Philatelist improves with age.

Hamburg locals got badly left in the last issue of the International.

Mouat has struck a bonanza if he gets any pay for his advertising.

The Stamp trade improves with colder weather and longer evenings.

Dealers are offering two cents each for used Special Delivery stamps.

"Philatelic papers are springing up with alarming rapidity." Ring the bell!

A copy of Ben Franklin's Almanac for 1857 was sold in Boston recently for \$20.

The subscription list of the *Philatelic News* has been transferred to the *Philatelic Herald*.

A number of Philatelic papers have gone from bad to worse within the last few months.

C. E. Swope, Jr., has sold his stock of Stamps to George H. Richmond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The dealer with a large stock of U. S. Department stamps on hand is a very lucky man.

The Empire State Philatelist has enlarged. "T. Coke" is the right man in the right place.

The Empire State Philatelist has changed printers. It is rather an improvement. Bro. Watkins.

On and after October 1st., every post office in the country will be a Special Delivery Office.

With Clinton Collins, a Harvard graduate at the helm, the *Stamp World* ought to take a big boom.

John M. Hubbard has issued three Stamp Albums within a month: the Gem, World and Model.

Now is the time to subscribe. After January 1st., our subscription price will be 50 cents per year.

The subscription price of the *Garden City Philatelist* has been advanced from 25 to 50 cents per year.

It is said that the late King of Bavaria owned one of the finest collections of stamps on the Continent.

About October 1, Thomas P. Martin Jr., & Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, will issue No 1. of the *Texas Stamp*.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

Several papers have died from "the publisher's lack of time to attend to it," but never from lack of support.

Whilden & Brumby of Atlanta, Ga., are about to publish the *Dixie Stamp Collector*. We hope to see it a success,

Have you joined the American Philatelic Association? If so, all right. If not, our advice is, do so, at once.

We are glad to see that the eighth edition of the International Album contains no spaces for the Hamburg Locals. C. H. Nunn has in press, "The History of the Mulready Envelope," by the eminent English Author, T. Martin Wears.

The first person to subscribe to THE CURIOSITY WORLD, was Mr. W. D. King, of Nashua, N. H. Long may he live and prosper.

After January 1st., 1887 the subscription price of this paper will be 50 cents per year. Subscribe now and save a quarter by so doing.

The Philatelic Publishing Co., of St. Louis, have in press, "The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States," by J. K. Tiffany.

Mr. A. T. Harris of Lincoln, Neb., is about to publish a monthly magazine, the *Philatelic Directory*. Also a book, the Great International Philatelic Directory.

It is said that it costs only about one third as much to publish a Philatelic Journal, in England as in the United States. So much for "Free Trade" and "Pauper Labor."

A "crank" in Berlin collects second hand boot and shoe heels. He now has over 1,000 and keeps them in an elegant glass case. This is worse than Postage Stamps.

No. 1 of the *Canadian Philatelist* has made its appearance, published by Geo. A. Lowe, Toronto, Canada. It is above the average Canadian papers and deserves to succeed.

Every line of type used in this paper is "bran new" and is owned by the publisher who received it from the Boston Type Foundry on the fourteenth day of the present month.

Mr. L. W. Durbin, Fifth and Library streets Philadelphia, Pa., has charge of our department of New Issues. All information sent him will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Charles P. Wilcomb, the well-known Curiosity dealer of Lake Village, N. H., has just recovered from a severe case of Typhoid fever which confined him to the house about six weeks.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

New Hampshire was represented at the New England Philatelic Union at Point of Pines, August 28, by W. D. King, of Nashua, J. M. Hubbard, of Lake Village and W. P. Young of Portsmouth.

The *Thunderbolt* is an Amateur-Curiosity paper hailing from Mendota, Ill. It "strikes" once a month, we are informed. We are in favor of arbitration, ourselves, but we wish our friend success, just the same.

We notice a beaver down in the South West corner of the cover of the *Canadian Philatelist*, busily engaged in gnawing down a tree. A pretty good representation of the old and original "Canada Beaver," Brother Lowe.

If a person had bought \$2,000 worth of United States Department stamps in 1875, at wholesale, he could now sell them and clear six per cent interest on his money for the eleven years and have the modest little sum of \$20,000 for his profit.

For President of the American Philatelic Association the Chicago Society was in favor of E. R. Durborow; the New York Society wanted R. R. Bogert; The St. Louis Society wanted J. K. Tiffany, and the New England, Quaker City and Denver Societies were solid for L. W. Durbin.

A valuable collection of coins was found in Canada, recently, by workmen excavating for the foundation for a Young Men's Christian Association building. Why don't some enterprising Numismatist go into the excavating business, just for luck.

We see by a New York paper that Mr. R. Wuesthof, paying Teller of the Germany Bank, captured a fellow trying to pass a bogus check. Mr. Wuesthof is a member of the National Philatelic Society of New York, is an earnest Philatelist, and it seems he is as quick to discover a bogus check as a counterfeit stamp.

Mr. F. L. Mills has severed his connection with the *Stamp World*, and Clinton Collins, senior member of the old firm of Collins & Mills who first started the paper has again assumed control. When Mr. Collins entered College he leased the *World* to Mr. Mills for four years, and as that time has expired, Mr. Mills steps out.

We are very sorry to announce that the genial publisher of the *Empire State Philatelist*, Mr. T. C. Watkins has been under the weather for several months past. He has just returned from an Ocean voyage and has been rustication among the Adirondacs since his return. He is now on the gain and we sincerely hope he will soon regain his usual good health.

Several papers have died from "the publisher's lack of time to attend to it," but never from lack of support.

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Perhaps it is all right to have spaces for U. S. Revenue Stamps in the International Postage Stamp Album, but it strikes us that it would be much better if the publishers would leave out the spaces for the revenues, and then they could afford to use a little better paper stock. It would be much better to have the Postage and Revenue stamps in different books, for the reason that many who collect Postage stamps care nothing for revenues, and vice versa.

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New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

ANTIOQUIA.—Several others of the new series have been issued as follows: 10 centavos, red; 20 centavos, purple; 50 centavos, buff; 1 peso, yellow; 2 pesos, green.

BHOPAL.—The 14 anna of the last issue has been changed to green and the 1-2 anna to red. Both are unperfected.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—The post card, penny wrapper and registered envelopes of Cape of Good Hope have been surcharged for use in Bechuanaland.

BRITISH GULANA.—A 1-cent card, gray on buff, is announced.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—Letter cards of the value of 3 and 5 kr. have been issued.

COCHIN CHINA.—The 25c. of the French Colonies has been surcharged "C. H. 5," for use in Cochinchina.

CEYLON.—Another of the new issue has made its appearance; 15 cents, olive.

CURACAO.—The color of the new 1-2 cent stamp is yellow.

CURACAO.—Rumor has it that 12 1-2 cent stamps and 5-cent postal cards are in preparation.

DOMINICA.—The color of the 1-2 penny has been changed to green and that of the 4d. to gray. The 6d. green comes surcharged "One Penny," as well as "Half Penny."

FRENCH COLONIES.—The 25 centimes is now printed black on flesh-colored paper.

GAMBIA.—Several of the current series have changed colors as follows: 3 pence, pale green; 1 shilling, brown. There is said to be a 2 1-2 pence, blue, also in use.

GRENADE.—The following-named postal cards are said to have been issued: 1-2 pence, green; 1 d. rose; 1 1-2 d. brown, all in double as well as single form. Also, 2 d. blue, registered envelope, and 1-2 d. green; 1 d. rose; 1 1-2 d. brown, and 2 d. blue wrappers.

GRENADA.—A 2 pence registered envelope is in use.

GUATEMALA.—The complete set of the new issue is as follows:

1 centavo, blue.	2 centavos, brown.
5 centavos, purple.	10 " red.
20 " green.	25 " orange.
50 " green.	15 " crimson.
100 " brown.	50 " blue.
200 centavos, yellow.	

GUATEMALA.—In addition to the stamps mentioned in the last number there is a 75 centavo, rose.

HUNGARY.—Letter cards have lately been issued of the value of 3 and 5 kr.

ICELAND.—A newspaper wrapper, 5 aur. green, is said to be in use.

MEXICO.—Envelopes of 5 centavos, blue, and 10 centavos, lilac, have been emitted with stamps of the new design, and also 2, 5 and 10 centavo postal cards.

MONTSERRAT.—A double penny card is announced.

NEVIS.—Double and 1 1-2 penny cards are now in use.

NEW REPUBLIC.—This new Dutch Republic in South Africa is said to be in possession of a set of stamps of which two values only have been seen, viz.: 1 and 2 pence, violet, on buff paper.

PERAK.—The 2 cents, rose, is said to have been surcharged "one cent" and used for that value.

RUSSIA.—An international 3 kopeck card has been issued. It is printed in red and black on buff.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The color of the 12 cents has been changed to red, we are informed.

TABAGO.—The color of the half penny is now green.

U. S. OF COLUMBIA.—The 5 pesos is now perforated and printed in brown.

VICTORIA.—Two new wrappers have lately been issued: 1-2 penny, gray, and 1 penny, green.

Postage Stamp Albums.

For the beginner we know of no better stamp album than the "Ideal." It contains 72 pages, and space for 12 stamps to the page, making a total of 864 spaces for stamps. It is printed on 70 lb. tinted book paper, and is just the thing for those having a collection of less than 800 varieties, and for more advanced collectors to keep their duplicates in. Price, post free, 15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

INDIAN POTTERY.
10 Pieces, 25c. C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Village, N. H.



Mr. Eugene A. Holton.

21 NAUGHTY PHOTOS that will sell like hot cakes, sent to agent for 10c. 42 for 200. Try them. DAISY PUB. CO., Cadiz, O.

CAPONIZING, Simple instructions on receipt of 50 cents. A. ROSENBLUM, Hamden, New York.

NEW Comic and Interesting Book 2c. stamp. IRVING J. SMITH, 312 Irvington St., N. Y.

1000 BIRDS' EGGS to be sold cheap. Speedy men bought and sold. C. P. WILCOMB, Lake Village, N. H.

STAMPS on approval to responsible parties sending good reference, at 33 1/3 per cent. com. Send stamp for sample copy of the Gazette, Mohawk Standard or Youth's Herald. FRANK DONOGHUE, Box 27, Georgetown, Mass.

APPROVAL SHEETS. To everyone sending a 2c. stamp and a promise to return in 10 days, I will send one of my choice approval sheets at 25 per cent. commission. My prices are dirt cheap and you can make money selling from my sheets.

For every dollar sent me I give a year's subscription to the Youth's Ledger or 500 foreign stamps free. ALVAN DAYSON, Hellmetta, N. J.

STATE DEPARTMENTS. I have a number of unused State Department stamps which I will dispose of at the following rates:

1c. for	\$0.25.	7c. for	\$0.35.
3c. "	25.	10c. "	35.
6c. "	25.	12c. "	35.
12c. "	25.	15c for	\$0.35.

All orders must be accompanied by cash and stamp for return postage, if less than 50c. Responsible agents wanted. GEO. L. GILMORE, 212 Bunker Hill St., Boston, Mass.

COINS, STAMPS, AGENTS wanted for sale of stamps and coins. Liberal commission allowed. Large 24 page illustrated catalogue free. Bird's eggs list for stamp Match and Medicine stamps wanted for cash or very fine exchange. Collections purchased. W. F. GREANY, 827 Braman St., San Francisco, Cal.

SENT FREE, A sample copy of the OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, a monthly paper for collectors. 20 cents per year. Address: OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 47 Hazzard St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NICKLE-PLATED PENCIL STAMP, with your name and address, sent, postpaid, for 50c. Address, GEO. R. BLAKELY, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.</p

The New England Philatelic Union.

On the 10th of last July a number of Philatelists from several of the New England States met at Boston and organized the New England Philatelic Union. Officers were chosen until a permanent organization could be formed, and a committee appointed to draw up a Constitution, to be submitted at the next meeting. The convention then adjourned to meet at Hotel Pines, Point of Pines, August 28.

About twenty members were present at the meeting at Point of Pines on August 28. The meeting was called to order by E. A. Holton, president *pro tem*, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. A. Holton, of Boston.
Vice President, F. P. Richardson, of Salem.
Secretary, L. H. Patterson, of Danvers.
Treasurer, W. P. Young, of Portsmouth.
Librarian, Geo. L. Grimmore, of Boston.
Counterfeiter, E. A. Holton.

President Holton appointed W. K. Jewett, J. M. Hubbard and W. P. Young as a committee to examine the Constitution drawn up by the first committee, after which it was read by the president and adopted by the convention. The *Capital City Philatelist*, published by L. M. Hamlen, Augusta, Maine, one of the charter members, was chosen as the official organ. The next meeting will be held in Boston, Saturday, Dec. 4. It is hoped there will be a full attendance present.

We give below the Constitution in full, with a list of charter members:

PREAMBLE.

The Philatelists of the New England States, believing that an association to further their interests and to more properly advance the science of stamp collecting in general, do most respectfully, in convention assembled this 28th day of August, A. D. 1886, organize a society to be known now and forever as the New England Philatelic Union, and hereby adopt this code of laws.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

Section 1.—This association shall be known as the NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIC UNION.

Sec. 2.—To be composed of Philatelists in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

ARTICLE II.—Object.

Sec. 1.—The object of this Union shall be the better facilities for obtaining stamps, the dissemination of Philatelic literature through a Philatelic library, the better exchange of stamps, and the further acquaintance of its members by correspondence and the holding of semi-annual conventions.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

Sec. 1.—Any person residing in any of the states of the Union's jurisdiction, as stated in Article I, Section 2, of this Constitution, and is a Philatelist and over 18 years of age, can, upon application to the secretary and the payment of fees and dues, become a member of this Union at any time.

Sec. 2.—Provided, however, that they have not been expelled from any Philatelic society in the United States, and never been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a true Philatelist.

ARTICLE IV.—Fees and Dues.

Sec. 1.—The initiation fee of this Union shall be fifty (50) cents, and the quarterly dues 10 cents.

Sec. 2.—The president can levy an extra tax, not exceeding ten cents, per capita, each quarter, when the condition of the finances of the Union so demand.

ARTICLE V.—Applications.

Sec. 1.—All applications for membership must be in writing, apart from all other communications, and shall be accompanied by the true age of the applicant and size of their collection.

Sec. 2.—Application for membership can be made to the secretary at any time.

ARTICLE VI.—Officers.

Sec. 1.—Officers shall consist of six besides an Executive Committee of five, which are as follows: (a) President; (b) Vice President; (c) Secretary; (d) Treasurer; (e) Librarian; (f) Manager.

Sec. 2.—Officers are elective, except the committee, which is appointed by the president.

ARTICLE VII.—Officers' Duties.

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Union, appoint all vacancies that may occur, levy extra taxes, as provided in Art. IV, Sec. 2, and perform all duties not herein provided for. (2) He shall preside, at least three times during his term or once, publish in the official organ a message to the Union. (3) He shall also call special meetings when requested to do so by ten members in good standing, and decide all questions of usage. His action shall be final.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform the duties of the president in his absence or sickness. (2) In the case of the president's death or resignation he shall assume his duties and his office and become his successor. (3) The vice president shall also be chairman of the executive board.

Sec. 3.—The secretary shall keep a correct report of the doings of the Union; a true list of membership, with date of admission and age of each member; (2) to receive all applications for membership; (3) to issue and mail within thirty days after each meeting a report of the same; (4) to edit the official organ; (5) receive and mail proxy ballots; (6) to receive all fees and dues and to forward each month all money to the treasurer; (7) to perform all other duties not herein provided for.

Sec. 4.—The treasurer shall (1) receive each month from the secretary all fees and dues sent him and give a receipt for the same; (2) notify all delinquent members; (3) pay all bills signed by the secretary, president or executive board members, taking and giving a receipt in each case. (4) He shall make out a report every two months of his standing, to be published in the official organ and one Philatelic paper, and furnish the president and secretary with a true account.

Sec. 5.—The duty of the librarian shall be to (1) subscribe for every Philatelic paper; (2) to keep on file all catalogues, books, etc.; he may loan the same upon receipt of sufficient postage, to members only, for no longer time than 10 days at a time, (3) and shall publish and mail to every member every six months a catalogue of matter on hand. (4) Payment for papers shall not be made until time of expiration, and for books within 10 days after being received.

Sec. 6.—The counterfeit detector shall examine all doubtful stamps sent him from members, free gratis, provided sufficient postage is paid, and examine all

cases of dealers or members who have counterfeit issues to sell or exchange, or in any way kept for fraudulent purposes. (2) He shall expel all members after due trial and publish all names in the official organ.

ARTICLE VIII.—Meetings.

Sec. 1.—Regular conventions of this Union shall be held semi-annually, on the first of February and the last of August.

ARTICLE IX.—Elections.

Sec. 1.—Election of officers shall occur at the regular session of the Union at the August meeting.

Sec. 2.—Election shall be by written ballot, proxies included, which must (proxies) be sent to the secretary at least four days before the annual session.

ARTICLE X.—Meetings (where held).

Sec. 1.—The place and date of holding the semi-annual meetings shall be chosen by the executive committee at each semi-annual session.

Sec. 2.—The president shall appoint the time of each meeting.

ARTICLE XI.—Executive Committee.

Sec. 1.—An executive committee consisting of five members shall be appointed to perform such duties as described in this Constitution. (2) They shall also have charge of the convention and votes of the same, and perform such other duties not herein provided for, not conflicting with any regularly-regular officer's duties.

Sec. 2.—The president shall appoint the board, which shall be composed of one from each State.

Sec. 3.—The vice president shall be a member of the board and act as chairman.

ARTICLE XII.—Expulsion.

Sec. 1.—Any member in arrears for three quarters' dues, after being notified by the treasurer of the same, and shall not then pay the same within ten days, shall be expelled from membership until the same is paid.

Sec. 2.—Any person found guilty of selling, or having in their possession with intent to sell or exchange, counterfeit stamps, shall, upon due examination and hearing before or by the counterfeit detector, being found guilty of the charge, be forever expelled from membership and their name published in the official organ for six months.

ARTICLE XIII.—Rules of Order.

Sec. 1.—Roberts' Rules of Order shall be authority on all parliamentary usages and debates before this Union.

ARTICLE XIV.—Postage and Stationery.

Sec. 1.—The postage and stationery of the elected officers shall be paid by the Union at each regular semi-annual session, if desired, upon presentation of bill.

ARTICLE XV.—Amendments.

Sec. 1.—Amendments to this constitution cannot be made unless by two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE XVI.—Exercises.

Sec. 1.—The regular proceedings of this Union shall be as follows:

1. Opening of meeting.
2. Roll call of officers and members.
3. Appointment of vacancies.
4. Receiving of new members.
5. Reading records.
6. Keading of bills and communications.
7. Nomination of officers.
8. Recess of 20 minutes.
9. Election of officers.
10. Literary exercises.
11. Address of the President-elect.
12. Award of prizes.
13. Miscellaneous business.
14. Appointment of Executive Committee.
15. Closing of session.

ARTICLE XVII.—Charter Members.

E. A. Holton, L. H. Patterson, Irving Leighton, L. C. Green, F. G. Donoghue, G. L. Grimmore, J. C. Daniels, W. R. Jewett, C. L. Thayer, W. S. Robinson, C. B. Remington, L. M. Hamlen, A. K. Tetridge, Elwood Noyes, J. F. Collins, G. H. Richardson, Jr.

The American Philatelic Association.

The American Philatelic Association was organized at New York, September 13 and 14. The meetings were held at 62 East 4th street; Theo. F. Cuno, of Brooklyn, was chosen presiding officer. There were present and represented by proxy, 108 members. Besides the chairman the organizing committee were Messrs. Bradt of Chicago, Henderson of Philadelphia, and Meekell of St. Louis.

The opening of the envelopes containing the votes for officers was the first business attended to: There were 219 votes cast, which elected the following officers:

President, John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, Mo. Secretary, S. B. Bradt, of Chicago, Ill. Treasurer, L. W. Durbin, of Philadelphia, Pa. Counterfeiter, J. M. Chute, Boston, Mass. International Secretary, Joseph Rechert, of Hoboken, N. J.

Superintendent of Exchange, Dr. William H. Mitchell, of Bergen Point, N. J.

Official Editor, Theo. F. Cuno, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cuno would not accept the office of Official Editor, as he could not devote the proper amount of time to do it justice, and it was voted that the board of officers should appoint someone else to fill the vacancy.

After the result of the vote had been declared, the Constitution prepared by the committee on organization was read to the convention, and after a few slight changes adopted. The principal points in the Constitution are as follows: Any collectors applying for membership to whom no objection is made after their names have been published in the official organ shall be admitted. All officers shall be 21 years of age or older. No member under 17 years of age can be a delegate to the convention or be represented there by proxy.

The initiation fee will be 25 cents. The annual dues will be \$2.00 per year, in advance. The benefits will consist of a department of exchange by means of approval sheets; a department of purchase at cost price; a black list, kept by the trustees; a philatelic library; a department for detecting counterfeits and proving the value of stamps; also an official organ, to be known as the Ameri-

can Philatelist. The name of the society is The American Philatelic Association.

The next convention will be held in Chicago, Ill. Hereafter the manager of exchange, purchasing agent, librarian, counterfeit detector, official editor and three trustees will not be elected, but appointed by the board of officers. The convention will be held every two years.

"Hello, Tommy," said his father, meeting him at the door, "What's the matter?"

"Mother," he replied, sententiously.

"So?" queried the father, who seemed to understand the case.

"Yep," trying to get blood out of a turnip, I guess; feels that way, anyhow."

The father shook hands sympathetically with his son and heir and then posted.

They Sympathized With Each Other.

The small boy had just taken a trip across his mother's lap, and as he came out of the house he gave indications that the passage had been a stormy one.

"Hello, Tommy," said his father, meeting him at the door, "What's the matter?"

"Mother," he replied, sententiously.

"So?" queried the father, who seemed to understand the case.

"Yep," trying to get blood out of a turnip, I guess; feels that way, anyhow."

The father shook hands sympathetically with his son and heir and then posted.

The Oldest Mason.

Capt. John Paul Jones Davison, who died in Georgetown, Cal., at the age of 98, was probably the oldest Mason in the world. He was in the United States navy in the war of 1812, was in Decatur in the Mediterranean, was in the Mexican navy fighting against Spain, and served in our navy again during the Mexican war. He went to California in 1848. He was a Master Mason for over seventy-five years. Capt. Davison was six feet four inches tall, and until a few days before his death had the smooth face of a young man.

A Good Salmon Story.

One of our London exchanges is responsible for the following: Colin Wood, one of the best rod-fishers in Scotland, succeeded a few days ago in hooking a salmon, considered to be the largest that has ever been hooked in the North Esk. The skillful maneuvers of the angler were brought into play, but hour after hour wore away, and still the fish was as strong as ever; the moon rose and set, but still the fish was master of the situation. All arts had been tried, but the enemy was too wary. Mr. Wood had held his rod and kept his tackle fast for ten and a half hours, but the work proved too much for him, and he relinquished his rod, with great reluctance, into the hands of A. Bower, in order to allow of a little repose. Subsequently Wood got the rod into his hand again that he might have the honor of landing him, while another party went for the clip. But all these preparations were of no avail. The salmon returned to his old abode, and disputed the victory for long hours. As gentleman after gentleman came on the ground in the morning they were astounded to hear that such a contest had been going on all night. At nine o'clock there was still no appearance of the fish surrendering, and several meetings of rod-fishers were held to consider what should be done under the circumstances. But Master Salmon struggled manfully and baffled all the combinations that were formed against him until one o'clock, when he made a clear run into the stream, and the hook came out of his mouth with a piece of the fish attached. For nineteen hours and forty-five minutes, with the exception of one brief hour, did the salmon contend with one of the keenest and best fishers in the three kingdoms, and, to the great mortification of Wood, eventually escaped. The fish was twice or thrice seen and by men well able to judge he was supposed to be about 60 lbs. weight.

Bogus Butter.

The President of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association claims to represent 2,000,000 dairy farmers who have invested in cows, lands and creameries in the United States \$2,000,000,000. This is going to ruin, it is alleged, by reason of the sale of fraudulent butter, which amounts to 200,000,000 pounds annually. It is predicted that in three years, unless the sale of bogus butter is regulated by Congress, the production of genuine butter will be stopped.

Puns in a Row.

"Come out of that boat this minute, What are you doing there?" shrieked good little Jimmie's mother to her boy, who was holding the rudder of the boat, while his chin at the oars was rowing away from the wharf.

And Jimmy replied: "I am performing a stern duty, dear mother, and I'd rudder not come. I feel for you. This tear in my eye should convince you. Ta, ta!"

[Texas Sittings.]

Froth For the Fair Sex.

Hearts are worn hard in fashionable circles at present, with golden settings.

Always remember that you are married to a man and not a god; be prepared for imperfections.

Somebody has invented a hat that shuts up, but the woman herself still continues otherwise.

Once in a while, let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Do be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances; reasonable women are rare—be rare.

A Minneapolis girl having married a St. Paul man is feared that the two will not now speak as they pass by.

Patti, says a prominent journalist, is paid \$5,000 a night because there is only one Patti. He forgets Patti de folis grata.

It may be said of a theatre hat, like some other disagreeable things, that there is likely to be a woman at the bottom of it.

Remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same in use.

Read something in the papers besides fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

Man Who Has Seen His Grave.

Stephen Kelly of Philadelphia, a member of the G. A. R., was mustered into the United States Service on April 21, 1861, and mustered out with an honorable discharge in 1864, and is a hearty man now, yet the official records and Bate's History show that he was killed in the war and buried at Gettysburg. His grave is

AN ILLINOIS ROMANCE.

Two Young Sucker State Friends and Their Somewhat Tragic Love Affairs.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

If the story which comes from Milmine, this State, is true, we need be no longer dependent upon ancient history and almost mythical characters for our examples of the ideal friendship. We have it here in the Sucker State, and posterity shall no longer doubt the existence of a Damon and Pythias, or a David and Jonathan, but shall turn to the annals of the plain sturdy farmers of the prairies and read of the friendship that existed between M. L. Timmons and Louis Downs in this year of our Lord, 1883. These young men have been friends on a farm, have prospered and grown rich in this world's goods, as their friendship grew stronger, and to-day their lives are said to be inseparable.

Before Timmons came to the prairie land he had won the affections of the daughter of a wealthy farmer by the name of Porter, residing near Mount Sterling, O. In writing to his affianced from his new home, Timmons gave enthusiastic reports concerning his friend Downs, and so marvelous were his descriptions of the virtues of the young man that to the young lady he stood as a model of ideal manhood, next to that of her lover. She had a sister, as near and dear as only sisters always are in romances of this kind and in what way could she better show her love than by bringing together these two hearts, and make a quartette of perfect harmony and happiness? It was easily done. The sister was already interested in the lover's reports of his friend, and she readily consented to correspond with him. The acquaintance grew into love, and after an exchange of photographs followed an engagement. To both the young ladies, according to the photograph, Downs was as handsome as he was noble and good, and last week preparations were completed at the old Porter homestead in Ohio for a grand double wedding. The neighbors were invited, and the old mansion rang with merriment until the day before that appointed for the wedding. The expectant grooms arrived and Timmons was received as became a lover, but both ladies waited for an introduction to the gentleman who accompanied him. Of course Downs had never met his sweetheart, and therefore the embarrassment. The introduction was followed by a more serious complication. As the young ladies heard the name of Downs given to the plain, even homely, looking man, who stood before them, they went into hysterics, and the girl who had lavished her love on the shadow of the handsome minstrel man sent by Mr. Downs in place of his own picture, then and there declared she would never marry a horrid ugly man who had so basely deceived her. And she didn't. The wedding was indefinitely postponed.

It is due to Mr. Timmons to say that he knew nothing about the deception practiced by his friend, but even this shortcoming should not break the bond between them. Friendship was stronger even than love, and he informed his fiancee that if one wedding was postponed both should be, in fact, that he would not marry one unless Downs married the other. But the deceived and broken-hearted girl was firm in her refusal to marry Downs, and loath as he was to leave the woman he had so long and so ardently loved, Mr. Timmons turned away and clung to the friend of his prairie home. Together the young men returned, sadder and wiser, but better friends than ever.

WEIGHING THE INK.

Huge Joke on Some of the Employees of the Post-Office Department.

[Washington Special.]

The committee of three appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas to examine the supplies of the Post-Office Department are in great trouble over a joke at their expense. In the course of their operations they had inspected carefully some printing ink, which comes in half-pound tin boxes, and thought the contractor was cheating the Government. So they got a colored man and a pair of scales and began to scoop out the ink and weigh it and then weigh the tin boxes. They found the ink weighed six ounces, and the boxes two ounces each. For three days that colored messenger was kept at the task. It was a dirty job, but every box contained just six ounces, and each member of the committee knew there were sixteen ounces to the pound, and hence for half a pound there ought to be eight ounces. They resolved to keep things quiet awhile and tell no one, but unfortunately one of the committee happened to tell a friend. The friend looked at him for awhile and then informed him that ink is measured by liquid weight, not airdropous. There are only twelve ounces in a pound. The weighing of ink has been stopped.

Dragged into the Air by the Teeth.

[London Era.]

At the Parc Leopold, Brussels, Leona Dare actually performed the feat of holding on by her teeth to a sling suspended from the car of a balloon as it rose in the air. The balloon, of 35,316 cubic feet capacity, carrying in its car the impresario Spelterini and the French aeronaut LaChambre, rose at a quarter past six; and it was only when Leona Dare could no longer be distinguished except with the aid of glasses that she drew up to the trapeze and entered the car by a trap-door in the bottom. The balloon descended safely on the estate of the Comte de Beaufort, at Linden.

A Very Moderate Fee.

[N. O. Times-Democrat.]

The smallest fee on record was received by one of the Van Buren (Ark.) attorneys last week. A man came to his office and had some papers drawn up. When the work was finished he asked what the bill was. The man of law replied: "Just what you think is right." To his astonishment the man handed him a one and a two-cent piece.

THE OLDEST PIANO.

A Musical Relic to be Seen in the Ancient Town of Lynn.

The "inventor" of the first American piano, which was brought out in Salem according to more than one chronicler, would not have cared to have the fact generally known that he spent hour after hour at different times studying the Rogers piano, and that he copied all of its essential points. This venerable instrument is a surprising revelation to those who ponder on the "strides" made in the manufacture of pianofortes in this country. This musical relic of "ye olden time" is a pretty convincing bit of testimony to the fact that there have been no astonishing improvements in pianos for a hundred years. The essentials of the modern splendid pianos are all in that old instrument, and its notes are still surprisingly excellent, while the "action" is almost a marvel of mechanical achievement, when the remoteness of the production is taken into account. The case is a costly one, filled with rare inlaid work profusely diversifying the beautiful rosewood and mahogany, while the keys, though varying slightly from the present pattern, are about as good as those now standard. In size this instrument is in no wise to be compared with the modern piano. It is diminutive in its real excellence is obscured. It is 66 inches long, 23 1/2 inches wide and 33 inches high. Its legs, six in number, are as slim and of the shape as those of a stand or small table. The legs are square, tapering to the bottom, slightly beaded. Four of the legs are on the front of the piano. At each end, underneath the piano proper, are small music closets with door opening to the front, while still nearer the player and underneath are shelves with gracefully rounded corners. Just above the legs handsome brass rosettes are set upon the body of the instrument. There are two pedals, one being used to prolong the notes and the other serving a double purpose. One of its uses is to increase the volume of sound somewhat by lifting a section of the top of the piano or lid near the front. The other use of this pedal is to produce an imitation of the firing of cannon, in this case a clam bang operation, as the player suddenly lifts the section of the top referred to and as suddenly lets it fall.—[Boston Herald.]

ABOUT WOMEN.

Lady Tennyson read all the Baron's poems before they appeared in print. What that woman has suffered.

Minnie Maddern, the actress, has taken to writing for Western magazines in addition to her dramatic duties.

Mrs. Sara Davidson, of Lower Boulden, Cal., shot a bear, and with the bounty received for it she paid for a sewing machine.

Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, has a private car when she travels about the Dominion or through the United States.

The Princess of Wales is said to be responsible for the enormous buttons which are worn on jackets. She wore them once on a roundabout, and now the effect has reached around the world.

A mill in the north of England starts a war on bangles with this notice: "All young girls employed here must cease to wear a fringe over the forehead after the prevailing fashion, and must part their hair down the center. Failure to comply will be punished with dismissal."

When the Duchess of Edinburg went to see "Najezda," in London, the anti-Russian sentiments of the play deeply incensed her, and she sent an aid-de-camp to complain to the manager. She could not forget that she was the daughter of one Czar, and the sister of another.

Mme. Patti had a curious experience recently of the enthusiasm of Roumanian women. After the diva had ended one of her particularly effective arias in the Bucharest Opera House, a number of ladies suddenly rose to their feet and threw white pigeons with ribbons round their necks on the stage until the singer was surrounded by the birds.

Mrs. Jay Gould is rather short in stature, though plump and comely. Her face denotes intelligence, and was doubtless very pretty when she was young. She is thoroughly domestic in her tastes, and has devoted her time to her home and children. She spends two hours a day with three small boys and carefully inspects all the books they read.

One wanted to Borrow.

A Chicago woman, says the Wall Street News, entered the office of a loan agency the other day and said:

"I want to raise \$1,500 on \$3,000 worth of furniture. What is your lowest rate of interest?"

"On such loans we generally ask ten per cent."

"Very well. Send your examiner up to the house. It is a speculation with me."

"Going into business, ma'am?"

"Yes, sir. I'm going to take my three daughters to the seashore, and either marry 'em off or drown 'em."

Funny the Way He Said It.

Three gentlemen went together into a Philadelphia restaurant and gave their order. Presently they changed their minds, and one of them said to the waiter: "I say, waiter, we three ordered clams awhile ago, didn't we? Well, we have changed our minds. Instead of clams, bring us three chops."

The waiter said "all right," and then loudly called to the cook:

"Three chops for the three clams!"

Texas Siftings.

If we take care of the children the men and women will take care of themselves.

THE BEST BEE.

The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other.

THE USE OF LIGNITE.

Lignite may be readily pressed in bricks for burning by the addition of a little tar or fluid pitch, or asphalt.

SHINING GOLD.

A Huge Swindling Brick Dazzles the Eyes of a Few St. Louis Greenies.

[St. Louis Dispatch.]

The police unearthed a gigantic gold brick swindle the other day, and arrested "Cuckoo" Quinn and "Doc" Curran, two of the operators. On July 5 two men appeared at the jewelry house of Levi Startz, Sixth street and Franklin avenue, and represented that they had just arrived from Colorado, where they had an interest in a gold mine. The mine had recently developed great richness, which the men who had the controlling interest were unaware of. The pair said they had a gold brick and some dust which they wanted to dispose of without the fact becoming known to other stockholders. The dust and nugget were submitted to the jeweler and tested, and found to be of pure gold. The men said the brick was buried beside the river about a mile north of East St. Louis. It weighed forty pounds, and the market value was about \$9,000. They would sell it for \$5,000 cash.

The jeweler took a trip to East St. Louis and the brick was dug up in his presence. He tested it by boring and with acids and, found it pure gold. Not satisfied, however, he asked that the brick be conveyed to his store, where a further test could be made. This was acceded to, and the brick was carried to the store, where it was tested in detail and found pure, and when the tests were finished the brick had several holes bored through it and was set behind the counter while the jeweler stepped out to get the money. While he was out the attention of the clerk was called by one of the men and the other substituted a brass brick bored exactly like the gold one. The jeweler returned, paid over the money and the men left. He did not discover the swindle until two days later.

Another man, whose name the police refuse to divulge, was swindled out of \$3,500, and raised the money by mortgaging his house. The gang had headquarters in East St. Louis, and when arrested were on the point of obtaining \$4,000 from a farmer from Fayette, Mo., who had been lured to the city to purchase a brick. The detectives say they are all hands at the business.

PERSONAL.

The late "Doctor" William Maginn used to say that, having seen a good deal of life, he would stake himself upon the assertion that no man ever says or does a brutal thing when drunk which he would not also say and do when sober, if he dared.

The famous blind preacher, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, now for the third time Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, performs the functions of that office with tact and eloquence. The full rich tones of his voice, the distinctness of his enunciation and the catholicity of his spirit pleases his listeners. He visits them at their homes, and is much appreciated by Catholics as by Protestants. While he is offering daily morning prayer in the House the members remain standing.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, in an essay in the Nineteenth Century, says that the American voter *listens with extreme impatience to anything which has the air of instruction*; that nothing is fatal to a stump-orator than an air of superior wisdom on any subject; that, if he means to persuade, he has to keep carefully (in outward seeming, at all events) and on the same intellectual level as those whom he is addressing; and that orators of a demagogic turn push this caution to extreme, and often affect ignorance, and boast of the smallness of the educational opportunities enjoyed by them in their youth, and of the extreme difficulty they had in acquiring even the little they know.

Adelina Patti sang a new song, called "Darling Mine," in London recently, with extraordinary effect. The author of the song relates that after having tried it over and over again some time ago, she sang it on the morning of the concert four times through, and in the artist's room, before going on the stage, she studied every note and floriture as if her fame depended on the performance. She then turned around and asked him, "Etes-vous content?"—are you satisfied? Thus it is that great singers do not trust in luck.

That Depends.

Professor Wagner has published analyses supporting his opinion that steamed potatoes are far more nutritious than boiled ones.

A correspondent of the Therapeutic Gazette announces through its columns the virtues of castor oil in the removal of warts. Constantly applied for from two to four or six weeks, each day—that is, once a day—it has not failed in my hands, says the writer, in any case of any size or long standing. The time it takes may try the patience of the user, but if faithfully used they will get their reward in the removal of the wart without leaving any scar. I have used it with some success in other growths, and had benefit enough to merit further trial. It might, he adds, be a success in the removal of certain kinds of cancer, especially scirrhous forms.

A Wonderful Romance.

The Chicago Tribune tells a pathetic story of the eldest daughter of John Brigham Young, one of the wealthiest men in Utah. She was a favorite niece of Brigham Young, was liberally educated, and was an excellent musician. Her father wanted her to marry a Mormon elder, but she eloped with a young newspaper man, a Gentle. They came to this city, where he worked as a reporter until his eyes failed. He became blind, and she sang in a concert saloon here and supported her husband, to whom she was devoted. Then she lost her voice by sickness, and the two were likely to starve. They drifted to Chicago, and now the wife, no longer young, grinds a wheezy hand-organ day after day, rain or shine, and still supports her sightless husband.

General Butler says it is poor policy for workingmen to resort to the boycott to secure their rights.

The Man with a Bundle.

The man who has to carry a bundle can never have quite so high an opinion of himself as he might otherwise. It unsexes any man who is compelled to keep it up. There are few things that make a man as so confounded awkward as to go pushing through the street or into a vehicle with a bundle under his arm and his pockets bulging out with others. It is like trying to find the pocket in one of the modern and fearfully made dresses for a man to handle a bundle with ease and grace. A woman may be so heavily laden with packages and bundles that no one would recognize her, and yet she would carry them in an easy and graceful manner. A man can't carry one bundle with any sort of grace or ease. He puts it under one arm, and it works its way out and slips down. He tries to catch it on the calf of his leg and totters over. Two to one he loses his hat, or perhaps falls flat on his face. Picking up his bundle he puts it under the other arm. It either works its way out or the string gets untied and the contents fall out. If he gets into a car with it, he is sure to drop it. Stooping in a crowded car to pick up anything is not a pleasant job, and is seldom accomplished without some calamity following. Then a man can never find a place to put a bundle no matter how many receptacles there may be in sight. He will hold on to the bundle if he has to drop a baby. Any wife who will insist upon having her husband load himself with bundles every time he goes to the city might as well put the petticoats on him first as last. That's what he'll come to if he has to keep up the custom!—[Chicago Herald.]

High-Chair Philosophy.

Of a washwoman who had few teeth my little three-year-old lassie said: "Mrs. Jones must be a Dapinese, cause she 'tan't talk plain."

To a visitor she said: "Has 'oo dot any chin?" "No Dear." "Den dey hasn't dot any muzzler," with a pitiful quiver of the lips.

Little Clara aged six, was admiring the antics of a six-days-old calf. "Why mamma," she said, "the calf in already trying to eat grass; soon she will be able to make her own living."

Little Annie, four years of age, threatened me with a "protracted crying-spell." Several times she seemed inclined to stop in repose to my reprimands only to resume "business" with new vigor. At last she made a great effort, dried her tears, looked at me slyly and approached me with a determined "Mamma, I guess I wont finish my naughtiness."

My Dora, in spite of her five years is quite a grammarian, and will often coin new words. The other morning she awoke unusually early, and on my telling her to go to sleep again she said: "Oh no mamma, I want to get up; don't you see it is already mid-morning."—[Babyhood.]

The son of a neighbor has often heard of the severity with which his father was punished, when a child, by his father, a stern, strict Puritan, who believed if you spared the rod you spoiled the child. Charley had been sent to bed for disobedience. As his mother was undressing him she said: "Aren't you ashamed, Charley, to vex papa, when he is so good?" After a moment's pause, Charley said: "But, mamma, papa must have been a very bad boy to have got all those whippings."

Proportions in Growth.

At birth the height of a child is about three-tenths of an adult stature. That is to say, twenty or twenty-one inches is put down as the average length for a newborn child, and these numbers are respectfully three-tenths of five feet six and two-thirds inches and five feet ten inches, the former being about the average height of adult males, and the latter of a man of rather short stature.—[Babyhood.]

Dress of the Seminoles.

There are to-day about six hundred Indians remaining in Florida. These relics of past glory and power are becoming demoralized in an alarming degree by the encroachments of modern civilization and whiskey. These potent agents have, in a great measure, subjugated the Indians' wild, unbridled tendency to live and die as free and as innocent of work as the alligators and herons of his native marshes. The Seminole of to-day scorns any impediment in the way of breeches, and seems to think that the use of these garments betoken little else but vanity and extravagance on the part of those who wear them. The change of the season does not affect his attire, for the only garment between him and the world—a stout, well-greased shirt—serves him as well in winter as in summer. Sometimes they come striding into the town of Kissimmee as stately and as deshabille as a bronze statue of Mercury. Late, however, the braves are presented with a pair of pantaloons immediately upon their arrival in Kissimmee. One of the chiefs, named Tom Tiger, has formed the habit of dressing in a becoming manner, and when rigged out in a pair of new pantaloons, a pair of moccasins, a bright clean calico shirt and a half dozen red handkerchiefs around his neck, crowned with an immense red turban, no one can help admiring him. His splendid figure and the careless, unconscious grace with which he carries himself, will always impress the person who meets Tom Tiger for the first time. Billy Buster, who is a little older than Tom, does not reflect much glory on his ancestry. Billy still remains as unregenerated as can be, and disdainfully refuses to accept the pair of pantaloons usually tendered him upon his arrival in Kissimmee. No one ever saw Billy Buster dressed like a white man, and it is very likely no one ever will.

The South African Diamond Yield.

The total amount of diamonds discovered in the diamond fields of South Africa in 1885 is estimated at not less than 2,440,788 carats, valued at over twelve million dollars. The quantity is greater but the value less than the finds for the years 1883 and 1884. In 1884 the most valuable diamond now known was obtained, weighing when first discovered, 457 carats, but which will be reduced, by cutting, to 200 carats.—[Science.]

WOMAN'S WIT.

How a Baltimore Wife Obtained Possession of Her Husband's Property.

[B

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., OCTOBER, 1886.

NO. 2.

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Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

SILVER.—DOLLARS.

Silver dollars were first issued from the United States' mint in the year 1794. On the obverse is a naked bust looking toward the observer's right. The hair is flowing, above is "LIBERTY," and below, the date. There are 15 stars, seven of which are facing and eight behind. Reverse: An eagle with uplifted wings stands upon a support. Surrounding the eagle are two half wreaths tied together below by a ribbon. The legend, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," forms nearly a complete circle around the whole. Around the edge, sunk into the coin, are the words, "HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT," between which are stars and square marks. Previous to July 1, 1794, there were only a few proof dollars struck and the first specimen made was presented to the British Mint, London, England, where it may be seen at the present time, reposing in all its original beauty and lustre, forming a part of one of the finest collections of coins in the world. Toward the latter part of the year, silver dollars

but one variety has five stars facing and eight behind while the other has six stars facing and seven behind. Over dates are known of 1799 over 1798 also of 1802 over



1801 and other minor varieties also exist.

The rarest United States dollar bears the date 1804. It is not the rarest of the United States series, but the greater interest centers in it and it brings the highest price. It is not known exactly how many 1804 dollars were coined for the reason that the "Statement of Coinage" in the Mint at Philadelphia gives the number of dollars coined for the year ending June 30, 1804, as 19,570, which includes those coined in the last half of the year 1803. At this time the United States was at war with the Barbary States and it is generally believed that almost the entire coinage was taken to the Mediterranean to pay off the American soldiers and sailors. These were exchanged with the Arabs for food and, no doubt, were carried by them into the interior of Africa. It is estimated, however, that there are from six to ten originals, one being in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia and the rest are in the hands of numismatists in the United States. Of the restrikes there are two in the Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia, one in Liverpool, one in Paris, one in Berlin and the rest are in the cabinets of collectors in the United States. There are plenty of counterfeit and altered dates of this dollar, however, but a genuine 1804 dollar is known by the proximity of the upper left-hand point of the star to the top of the letter Y in "Liberty." In the altered dates this discrepancy will be readily noticed and on the reverse the position of the legend, eagle's claws, is slightly different from the genuine. The counterfeit dollars are easily detected as their edges are not lettered and they lack the ring of a genuine coin. Coin dealers offer from \$200 to \$600 for a genuine specimen, but the last one sold at auction brought \$1,000.

Birds, Eggs, Nests.

BY H. J. MIRON.

At the present time there are hundreds of boys and men, and even women who have a "hobby," or as it is oftentimes called a "craze" to gather and keep with care things that others would hardly look at. A woman will work six months making a crazy quilt, when one equally as good for all practical purposes could be made for a tenth part of the trouble and expense. A boy if asked to saw a few sticks of wood after breakfast, don't feel well, has a "big head," or something worse, but he will take his net and chase butterflies all day long and never think of his poor head. A man will travel from early morn until late at night, hunting high and low, through water up to his knees, climbing the tallest trees at the risk of tearing his clothes or breaking his neck—all for the sake of obtaining a few bird's eggs with which to enrich his collection.

The more enthusiastic would say "what a pretty quilt!" they would also admire the great head of the boy in managing to avoid the woodpile. But, "the man who collects bird's eggs; robs the dear little birds of their eggs; steals their nest and frequently shoots the birds themselves, should be sent to the insane asylum or the penitentiary." In many states there is a law against shooting birds and robbing their nests and many men in many states would gladly bring an offender to "justice" if they had the opportunity. However, I, for one, have managed to keep clear of the law and at the same time I have a pretty fair collection.

I have noticed that many egg collectors, beginners especially, do not do their work properly. They do not take pains to blow their eggs and in a short time they spoil much to the disgust of the young oologist. Another keeps his eggs in pasteboard box, packed in meal and the rats come along and devour the whole business; result: another disgusted collector. Another puts his eggs in a box, regardless

of the fact that "order is Heaven's first law," they are all mixed up and he cannot tell "tother from which." Anything that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The following suggestions may open the eyes of some brother collector and he may be liable to profit thereby.

An unknown bird's egg in one's collection is like an unknown coin: it has no financial or scientific value, therefore be very careful to identify all eggs in your collection. Unless you do this, your collection will be worthless to you and every one else, as you would not exhibit it to friends for fear of exposing your ignorance and no one will buy anything offered for sale, unless they know what it is. If, while collecting you should discover a nest containing eggs unknown to you, let them alone until you have captured the parent bird. Every collector should learn to skin birds and mount them in proper shape. If you cannot do this, preserve the head, wings and feet until you can send them to some one better posted than yourself and have them identified.

To blow an egg, drill a hole through the side and force the contents out by blowing into the hole through a blow pipe. Never drill holes at the ends of an egg for the purpose of blowing the contents out. Be very careful and not hold eggs too tightly in the fingers as they are very easily crushed. Do not handle your eggs more than you are compelled to and never let others handle them. One can see collection just as well with their eyes as with both eyes and hands. In case the embryo is partially developed, one must be very careful. The hole must be made a trifle larger than is necessary in ordinary cases. Soak the egg over night in water and the embryo will become soft and can easily be taken out a little at a time, using with care the embryo hook or forceps and narrow bladed scissors. After an egg is blown, rinse it out thoroughly by sputtering water through the blow pipe.

One should be very careful about their data, or record of their eggs. A printed label similar to the following is very convenient and is the form used by most oologists.

No. Name
Collected by
Locality
Date
Set Identity Incubation
Nest

The blank lines should be filled out similar to the following:

No. 157. Name, Bank Swallow.
Collected by C. F. Wilcomb.
Locality, Weirs, N. H.
Date, June 3rd, 1886.
Set, 6. Identity, Caught the parent. Incubation, Begun.

Nest, In a hole 10 inches below the surface of the ground, in the perpendicular face of a bank.

These data should be carefully filled out and placed in the cabinet with the eggs.

When hunting for eggs take as little luggage with you as possible to get along with. In climbing tall trees where the lower limbs are some ways from the ground, use "climbers," as it is much easier than "shinnying" and be sure and take a tin box well filled with cotton with you, in which to place the eggs if you are lucky enough to find any. I well remember climbing a tall elm for a robin's nest when I was a boy. I found several eggs and not having any box with me and not daring to put them in my pocket, I placed them in my mouth, but before I had descended five feet one of them broke. It did not taste very nice, I assure you, but I could not spit it out for fear of losing the others, neither could I swallow it for fear of losing both my dinner and eggs, so I held it until I reached the ground, but I have never been caught in that scrape since.

Many collectors only take one egg of a set; some take two and others take the full set when they can. A collection looks much better and is more valuable, of course, if one has the full set of eggs, but many will take one from a nest who have not the heart to take them all.

Eggs should be kept in cabinets containing drawers of from one to three or four inches deep. Each drawer should be partitioned off, each section to be partly filled with ground cork or boxwood sawdust. Only keep one kind of eggs in a section and place the eggs so they cannot rub together when you open the drawers.

A second-hand thread case makes a very good egg cabinet, by putting partitions in the drawers and rubbing off the advertising. When you sell or exchange eggs, if they go by mail or express be very careful and pack them in either a wooden

or tin box. Wrap each egg in cotton and tie a piece of thread around it, packing them in layers with cotton between each egg and don't try to crowd them. The full data should always accompany the eggs.

It is an excellent plan to keep a note book, giving minute descriptions of localities where eggs were found, nests, etc., having each notice numbered to correspond with a number on the data.

But few persons make collections of nests. Some birds have no nests. Others make nests that would be hard to keep in their original shape, besides they take up a great deal of room, therefore most collectors give a complete description of the nests in their note book and let it go at that.

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A banjo, a flute, a cornet, books, stamps and collections of shells and stones, for a bicycle. T. Moore, 423 East 14th St., New York.

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Books and type for works on Mineralogy, by Dana and named minerals. F. H. Pinkham, Newmarket, N. H.

For 100 assorted match, medicine or document stamps I will give a year's subscription to this paper. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Books, postmarks and magazines for stamps and postmarks. Howard Kennedy, Centre Bridge, Pa.

Minerals and fossils for stamps, Indian relics, shells or curiosities. C. Haddaway, Easton, Md.

Canada bill and law stamps for bird's eggs and stamps. Thomas Oliver, Port Hope, Ont.

Florida curiosities for stamp album and stamps. F. C. Sawyer, Beauclerc, Florida.

Indian relics to exchange. Write for my list saying what you have to offer. W. K. Moorehead, 200 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

A base ball outfit, stamps, skates, postmarks and a 12 foot canoe for a bicycle. G. W. Horton, box 5

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LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

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OCTOBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St., New York.

"Philatelic" is the latest.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

Envelopes first made their appearance in 1839.

Silver was first coined in the U. S. Mint in 1794.

Chinese "cash" was first coined about 1120, B. C.

It is reported that a new postal card is in preparation.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

There are 150 Stamp Dealers in Paris, so it is reported.

Gold was first coined into money by the Florentines in 1252.

De Valayer claims to be the inventor of the postage stamp.

Geo. Von Furbach published the first almanac in the year 1460.

Taxation stamps were used in Holland in the seventeenth century.

The smallest postage stamp ever issued is the half-penny of Victoria.

The Jock & Wilder one cent unperfected is the rarest match stamp.

There are only about fifty collectors of gold coins in the United States.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company have two new albums in press.

The first American copper cent was coined in 1667 at New Haven, Conn.

There is about \$40,000,000 of unclaimed money in the United States Treasury.

An autograph letter of George Washington recently brought \$75 at auction.

The first coins with milled edges were coined in 1558, in the Tower of London.

Pure gold is worth about \$602,793 per ton and pure silver about \$37,705 per ton.

The United States silver dollar that we handle every day is really worth only 75c.

The first gold coined by the United States was the eagle and half eagle of 1795.

The postage stamps of Russia are the only ones in the world printed in water colors.

A petrified log ten feet long and fourteen inches thick was found in Meco, Kansas, recently.

The registered letter stamp of the United States of Columbia is two and one-half by five inches.

Now is the time to subscribe. After January 1st, our subscription price will be 50 cents per year.

A Philatelic Society for collectors under 20 years of age has recently been formed in Harlem, New York.

Q. H. Grasser, M. D., of Byron, O., has an excellent collection of coins consisting of over 17,000 pieces.

To clean gold or silver coins, wash them with castile soap and water and then rub with chamois skin.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

The first paper money in the United States was the Massachusetts bills of credit, issued in December, 1670.

The American Numismatist published by C. E. Leal of Patterson, N. J., is a new coin journal and should be well supported.

It is said that the loss upon the paper currency of the United States each year is 1-2 per cent. of the entire issue, or \$6,500,000.

The British government has appropriated as much as £10,000 in a single year for the purchase of coins for the British Museum.

After January 1st, 1887 the subscription price of this paper will be 50 cents per year. Subscribe now and save a quarter by so doing.

Many antique coins issued by the Dukes of Athens and the Princes Achaea after the second crusade, have been recently dug up at Naples.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of post offices than any state in the Union and Lancaster County Pa., has the largest number of any county.

The *Peerless Review* will appear December 1st. It will be published by the Eclipse Stamp Co., of Berwick, Pa., with Wm. J. J. Cuhos as editor.

A large number of ancient Roman coins, together with arms, chain armor, daggers, etc., have recently been excavated at Einhard, near the river Danube.

A unica, a bronze coin of the early days of Rome was recently found in the contribution box at St. James church, London. The coin is over 2,000 years old.

In the St. Petersburg Museum is the oldest bank note in existence. It was issued by the Imperial Bank of China, 1339, B. C. and could not be purchased for love or money.

Workmen while excavating for the new reservoir at Huntington Pa., recently found a sealed earthen pot containing several thousand dollars, in old American and Mexican coins.

Collectors should remember that if they do not subscribe to this paper before January 1st, it will cost them 50c. to do so, while if they subscribe at once, it will cost them but a quarter.

During the year 1855 there were 20 philatelic papers started in the United States and Canada. Only two of these issued twelve numbers during the year. The others died a natural death.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

Russia has no colonial stamps, for the reason that it has no colonies. It never owned but one colony, Alaska and the Russians were smart enough to shove that on to Uncle Sam for five times what it is worth.

In an old history of the Island of Sumatra, published by Marsden, in 1784, we find the expression, "the Spanish dollar is current everywhere." That is more than can be said of the United States silver dollar.

The first paper printed in the United States was published in Boston on the 25th of September, 1704. The longest established paper in the United States, if not the world, is *The New Hampshire Gazette*, of Portsmouth, publication of which was commenced by Daniel Fowle in October, 1752.

During the last presidential campaign there were about twenty varieties of Blaine and Logan and Cleveland and Hendricks medals issued. At that time a complete set could have been purchased for a very small amount of money. Comparatively few collectors pay any attention to medals, but if they would do so they could have a beautiful, valuable and interesting collection for small outlay.

The Post Office report shows that there are 51,919 post offices in the United States and Territories. 71 of these are first class, 382 are second class and 1795 are third class, making a total of 2248 Presidential Offices, whose postmasters are appointed by the President. The remaining 49,671 postmasters are appointed by the Postmaster General. There are 16,992 money order offices and every office is a Special Delivery Office.

California Gold.

California gold bangles are all the rage, now, for pins, bracelets, and rings. We have just received a large stock direct from San Francisco, Cal., and can furnish them at the following prices: Quar. dol. size, 28 cents; half dol. size, 56 cents, either round or octagon, post free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

While in Boston recently we were shown some stamps by the veteran dealer, Mr. E. A. Holton, that rather made our eyes stick out. Among other rarities that we do not see every day was a James M. Buchanan 5 cents black, engraved, on the original envelope, and a pair of Plympton envelopes, entire, 3 and 6 cents on white. A complete set of Ceylon envelopes unused, were also shown us, and the 5 and 10 cent Providence, St. Louis, 10 cent black, New Haven 5 cent, red, and a fine pair of carriers. He also has a number of entire envelopes of the 1853 issue which are very rare, also the first issues of Mauritius, and Sidney views. Mr. Holton has bought the entire stock of the 2 cent Kellogg die, red instead of brown, on blue and manilla. We also saw two second-hand collections that Mr. Holton had just purchased, paying for one \$800 and for the other, \$1,200.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The two cent postal cards are now pale blue and bear stamps impressed from the engraved die.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The 3 soldi stamp comes surcharged "10 paras."

BHOPAL.—The 4 annas, yellow, is now perforated.

CHAMBA STATE.—Half anna envelopes and 1-4 anna postal cards are in use in this Indian state.

GABON.—This French colony is now using stamps of the French Colonies surcharged "Gabon" and with a new value, as follows:

5 centimes	on 20 centimes.
10 "	20 "
25 "	20 "
50 "	15 "
75 "	15 "

MARTINIQUE.—Another provisional is announced: 5 cents on 20 cents French Colonies.

MONACO.—Fifteen and twenty five centime letter-cards are now in use.

NORTH BORNEO.—Five new values have been issued bearing the inscription: "British North Borneo." They are 1 cent violet; 1 cent orange; 10 cents blue; 25 cents blue; \$2.00 blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The newspaper wrapper is now manilla instead of white paper.

VICTORIA.—The envelopes and post cards have now stamps of the new pattern impressed on them.

The Exchange and Mart.

Is the title of a unique and curious paper which has made its appearance here, and, judging by its crowded columns, is being warmly welcomed in the United States. A copy of its successful English prototype, it is just what its name indicates, being devoted to the weekly publication of bargains, sales, exchanges, etc., all over the country. These are neatly classified and anybody wanting amusement and having anything to dispose of, from a jews-harp to a horse, a bird's egg to a yacht, should send to 17 Congress Street, Boston, for a copy.

The Extinct Race of Bethuks.

Relics of the Bethuks or Boethies, the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland were recently discovered on Pilley island, Notre Dame bay. Two graves were dug out and in one was found the skull of an adult, in a near perfect state of preservation and three bones of the skeleton. In the other grave was found an almost perfect skeleton of a young Boethie probably about ten years of age. The body had been wrapped in birch bark previous to its interment, and was discovered laying on its side, under a huge pile of stone. The form was perfectly preserved, and somewhat resembled an Egyptian mummy. In the graves were also several arrow heads, hatchets, models of canoes and drinking cups made of birch bark, and some curiously-shaped ornaments made of bone. These were buried with the dead, according to the Indian belief that the warrior will need these implements when he reaches the Happy Hunting grounds. There have been very few remains of the Bethuks preserved. A few collectors of Indian relics and the Newfoundland Museum own a few specimens, including a skull and skeleton, arrow heads, stone axes, gourds and spears. The Bethuks were a branch of the once powerful Algonquin tribe of Indians, but they were doomed when Cabot discovered the island. Quarrels arose between themselves and the whites, but they were no match for the paleface braves with their muskets, and the unequal contest went on until not a single representative of this once powerful tribe remained to tell the sad story of their fate.

Postage Stamp Albums.

For the beginner we know of no better stamp album than the "Ideal." It contains 72 pages, and space for 12 stamps to the page, making a total of 864 spaces for stamps. It is printed on 70 lb. tinted book paper, and is just the thing for those having a collection of less than 800 varieties, and for more advanced collectors to keep their duplicates in. Price, post free, 15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

While in Boston recently we were shown some stamps by the veteran dealer, Mr. E. A. Holton, that rather made our eyes stick out. Among other rarities that we do not see every day was a James M. Buchanan 5 cents black, engraved, on the original envelope, and a pair of Plympton envelopes, entire, 3 and 6 cents on white. A complete set of Ceylon envelopes unused, were also shown us, and the 5 and 10 cent Providence, St. Louis, 10 cent black, New Haven 5 cent, red, and a fine pair of carriers. He also has a number of entire envelopes of the 1853 issue which are very rare, also the first issues of Mauritius, and Sidney views. Mr. Holton has bought the entire stock of the 2 cent Kellogg die, red instead of brown, on blue and manilla. We also saw two second-hand collections that Mr. Holton had just purchased, paying for one \$800 and for the other, \$1,200.

Confederate Money.

Since the downfall of the Southern Confederacy Confederate money has been growing more valuable each year, and any one desiring a few specimens should procure them at once. We have a small stock of Confederate bills, which we are selling at 10 cents each, or three varieties for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.



Mr. L. W. Durbin.

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.

THE BLACK LIST.—"Bought wit is better than taught wit, if you don't buy it too dear." THE BLACK LIST gives the names of a large number of dead-beat Stamp Dealers and Collectors. Everyone should have a copy and avoid being swindled by those whose names may be found therein. Price, post free, 10 cents, 3 for 25c.

PREMIUM COIN LIST.—Our Premium Coin List contains 100 large pages, 94 illustrations, and gives our buying prices for all U. S. coins worth over face value. A copy should be in the hands of everyone who handles money. By its help they could obtain premiums on coins that would otherwise be passed out in change. Price, post free, 10 cents, or 3 for 25c.

STAMPS, HOW TO BUY AND SELL.—This book contains much useful information for both Collectors and Dealers. It gives the various methods by which the leading Stamp Dealers gain their livelihood and everyone interested in stamps should possess a copy. Price, post free, 10 cents, 3 for 25c.

HINTS ON INSECT COLLECTING.—Contains hints as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting, the preparation of a cabinet, etc. Every collector should have a copy. Price, post free, 10 cents, 3 for 25c.

THE STAMP DEALERS OF THE WORLD.—This book contains 26 pages and cover and gives the address of over 600 Stamp Dealers in all parts of the world. A copy should be in the hands of every dealer and collector. Price, 10 cents each, post free.

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THE GEM STAMP ALBUM.—This popular album contains space for 800 stamps and is just the thing for collections of 500 or less. Size 6x8 inches. Price, post free, 11 cents, or 3 for 25c.

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THE WORLD ALBUM.—This Album is a bargain for any Collector. It contains 84 pages, each page ruled to hold 30 stamps, a total space for 2540 stamps. Size of pages, 6x8 1/2 inches. It is printed on 50 lb. book paper and is well worth twice what we ask for it. Price, post free, 25 cents each.

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Mention this paper.

Constitution of the American Philatelic Association.

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S. B. BRADT, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Treasurer.

L. W. DURBIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Secretary

JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PREAMBLE.

The objects of this Association are, to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among philatelists, and to enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The Association shall meet in Convention each year, on the second Monday in August, at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

SECTION 2. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of two-thirds of the delegates appointed to that convention.

SECTION 3. A special convention may be called by the President, provided the call has been endorsed by fifty members.

The expenses of the officers attending the convention shall be paid by the Association.

SECTION 4. Members participating in the conventions of the Association, or there represented by proxy, must not be less than seventeen years of age.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a General Secretary, a Treasurer, an International Secretary, a Librarian, a Superintendent of Exchanges, a Purchasing Agent, a Counterfeit Detector, an Editor of the Official Journal, and three Trustees. In order to become an officer of the Association a member must have attained the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 2. The following officers shall be elected by the Association:

President, Vice-President, Secretary, International Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers shall constitute the Official Board, and appoint all other officers prescribed by the Constitution.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 3. The elective officers of this Association shall be elected for two years, and shall serve until their successors are qualified. The election of officers shall be by ballot, under the direction of the Board of Trustees. At all general elections it shall be necessary that two-thirds of the entire membership of the Association vote; and a plurality of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect,—provided it be one-third of the entire number of votes cast. On other questions requiring the vote of the Association, excepting the proceedings of the Association in convention assembled, the vote may be taken in the same way.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer for moneys required by the Association.

He shall have the power of calling for a general vote in order to suspend any officer for violation of the Constitution.

He shall submit an annual report, to be printed in the official organ.

The President may be impeached by a general vote, upon charges being preferred by twenty-five members.

VICE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 2. The Vice-President shall act in case of vacancy in the office of President, or in the absence of the latter.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the Association, preserve all documents, and receive all moneys due from members, giving his receipt therefor.

He shall keep a correct financial account, and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys over and above the sum of twenty-five dollars, taking receipts for the same.

He shall receive all applications for membership and grant the same when authorized by the President. He

shall publish in the official organ, every month, the names of new members, and all other news he may have gathered in his official capacity that may be of interest to the members at large. He shall issue cards of membership, and furnish a copy of this Constitution, and all other publications of the Society, to all members in good standing. He shall receive such compensation as the Convention may determine, and shall give bonds to the Trustees to the amount of one hundred dollars.

TREASURER.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Association delivered to him by the General Secretary. He shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and General Secretary, and submit to each convention during his term of office a complete financial statement. He shall not hold in his possession more than seventy-five dollars, depositing all above that amount in some bank to be designated by the Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bonds to the Trustees to the amount of two hundred dollars.

ARTICLE VII.

PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. All officers shall, at the expiration of their terms of office, deliver to their successors all books, papers

moneys and other property in their possession, belonging to the Association;

and they shall not be relieved from their bonds or obligations until this requirement be complied with.

ARTICLE VIII.

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The establishment of branch societies shall be encouraged in every town containing six or more members of this Association; such branch societies to be governed by such regulations as they may themselves provide,

except on such points as may conflict with the Constitution of this Association,

Branch societies may contain persons who are not members of this Association.

ARTICLE IX.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Any By-Laws of this Association, not in conflict with this Constitution, may be made by the Board of Officers; but in case of an objection

thereto by twenty-five members, they must be submitted to a general vote.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution can only be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all of the members of the Association entitled to representation in Convention.

ARTICLE XI.

ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line for one insertion; 30 cents per line for four insertions; \$1 per inch for one insertion; \$3 per inch for four insertions.

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Sat	Amount
	each Day
	Total,
When Paid	
Mon	
Tues	
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Sat	
	Total,
When Paid	

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15 " " " 1828
20 " " " 1851
20 " " " 1852
10 " " " 1858
20 " " " half dollar of 1796
15 " " " Qr. " 1823
30 " " " " 1827
3 " " " 20c piece of 1877 '78
25 " " " half dime, of 1802
3 " " " nickel cent of 1856
\$5 to \$25 each for copper cents of 1793, 1799 and 1804.

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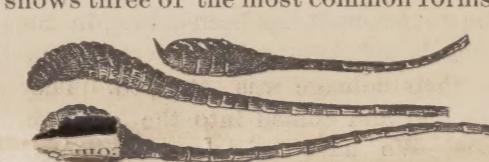
COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES.

BY R. A. MEERS.

Man is naturally a hunter, and a boy is a great deal more so. It too frequently happens, however, that the object of pursuit loses its charm upon being captured, and thus the chase results in the disappointment of the captor and the destruction of his victim. Among boys and girls alike, there seems to be a natural desire to possess every butterfly that crosses their path, and away they will scamper after the beautiful insect, cap or handkerchief in hand, until finally the poor little fluttering creature lies bruised or tattered in their palm, useless to the possessor and often incapable of further flight.

To the average boy or girl a butterfly is a butterfly simply. Few have any thought or knowledge of the beauty of most of these creatures of the air and sunshine. But were they the owners of a cabinet filled with specimens of the numerous varieties found in the butterfly family, they would prize them not alone as things of beauty but as joys forever. It is to aid such of my readers as wish to become owners and collectors of these charming insects that what I am about to tell them is written.

In the first place it will be well to determine what is a butterfly. A great many people have a very confused notion upon this subject, and are often at a loss to decide whether the insect they are admiring be a butterfly or a moth. In Class INSECTA, which includes all living creatures known as insects, is the order Lepidoptera, so called from the Greek words, *Lepis*, a scale, and *Pteris*, a wing, in allusion to the peculiar dust or scales with which the wings of all insects in this order are covered. The moths and butterflies are the principal members. Now the difference between a butterfly and a moth is sometimes not as great as we would suppose, for although, as a rule, the bodies of the moths are usually much larger in proportion to the wing area than are those of the butterflies, yet there are many exceptions, and the difference could not be relied on to determine many of the smaller forms of both insects. But there is one unvarying rule, and that is found in the shape of the antennae. Those of the butterfly are always terminated with some form of knob, those of the moth never being clubbed at the tip. The accompanying illustration shows three of the most common forms:



Having settled the question of identifying the butterfly, let us say a few words about its previous forms of existence. As does every kind of insect, the butterfly commences its life enclosed within a small egg, in most cases so minute that from 1,500 to 10,000 could be placed within the area of a square inch. The egg is placed by the parent upon the plant adapted for the food of the young insect, and most commonly upon the under side of a leaf, or in some place not liable to be seen by its enemies. The following cut shows the shapes of some of these eggs, largely magnified; and



1.—*Pieris Brassicae* (Garden White).

2.—*Argynnis Lathonia* (Fritillary).

3.—*Hipparchia Tithonus* (Large Heath).

4.—*Vanessa Io* (Peacock).

5.—*Vanessa Polyphemus* (Tortoiseshell).

6.—*Hipparchia Janira* (Meadow Brown).

7.—*Lasionympha Egeria* (Wood Argus).

truly the butterfly cradle is not to be despised in point of beauty. How remarkable, too, is the instinct that prompts the maternal butterfly to thus deposit the egg where the natural food of her young is within stepping distance, and especially when we remember that she does not feed off the same food, but simply sips nectar from a few favorite flowers.

These eggs are deposited at various seasons, and take from ten days to six months to hatch; and so exquisitely are they adapted for the protection of the life-germ within them, that they have been known to resist a cold equal to 40° below zero, and in tropical regions withstand a sun-heat of 160°, which would blister a man's hand. For a short time before the egg is hatched, the young caterpillar may be faintly seen through the semi-transparent shell, and when the time arrives for him to emerge he simply eats a hole in his cradle and crawls out. His first meal is generally made off his late prison, and then he sets to work in earnest upon the one great business of his life—eating. And there is his food all about him, and such good use does he make of his time and opportunities that

in the course of a month he will have increased to about ten thousand times his original weight, and have consumed about forty thousand times that weight of food. Think of that, ye gluttons, and wish you were a caterpillar. No work, no school; no waiting for breakfast until the kettle boils—simply to wake up and commence eating. No measles, or whooping-cough; no cutting or shedding of teeth; no care or trouble—yes, there are few spells of sickness that assault the caterpillar. His life is not one uninterrupted banquet. Several times it becomes necessary that he should change his skin. Such unremitting voracity causes his body to outgrow the clothes he wears, and he has to get out of his skin to give himself a chance to expand. When the time for this arrives, he feels dejected and loses his appetite, and crawls away to some secluded spot, where, after several violent contortions, he succeeds in splitting his coat down the back, and in time gets entirely out of it. Not only his outer skin is thus shed, but even the lining of his digestive passages and of the larger breathing tubes. When all this is accomplished, and he has made a sort of preliminary lunch by eating his discarded garments, he returns to his vegetable diet, and makes up for the time lost by a vigorous renewal of his feeding.

This moulting, as it is called, is repeated from three to six times, and finally, having attained the limit of his growth, he retires to some convenient and suitable spot, and attaching himself thereto, slips off his skin, and with it his legs and his jaws, for which he has no further use, and appears as a chrysalis, in which state he passes a certain time, in a condition that seems to be neither life nor death, but rather like a form of prolonged sleep. The duration of the chrysalis state appears to depend upon the season in which it is entered. If in the summer, and very warm, the period may not exceed a week; if in the fall, probably it will last the entire winter. Temperature has much to do with the length of time occupied by the chrysalis state, for experiment has demonstrated that it may be prolonged for two or three years by keeping the chrysalis at a temperature of from 32° to 40°; while chrysalides taken from outdoors into a hothouse in midwinter, have been known to assume the butterfly form in a week or ten days.

All perfect winged insects have six legs, but the caterpillar has sixteen, six of which are true legs, and ten imperfect ones, called "pro-legs," and which serve to assist the creature in maintaining its hold upon the plant. It is furnished also with jaws, which, however, open sideways, like a pair of pincers; a contrivance well adapted to its mode of feeding. Holding on to the leaf by its numerous legs, it reaches out its head as far as possible, and then takes bite after bite until its mouth is almost close to its front legs, when it again reaches out and cuts another swath.

The caterpillar has no real brain, but has a substitute in the nerve ganglia distributed along its length. Respiration is not performed as in the higher animals, by means of lungs or gills, but air tubes extend to every part of the body, the external openings of which are placed along the sides of the body, and are protected from dust by a perfect network of minute hairs.

Having followed the future butterfly through its infancy, and up to the period when it is safely encased in its chrysalis covering, we will now come to the last, and, to us, the most interesting phase of its existence. Within the case the butterfly lies, with all its parts and organs complete. The antennae are folded down alongside the body, the tongue, unrolled, forms a straight line between the legs. The wings, small and unexpanded, occupy a small space; the breathing-holes, or spiracles, are in a row on each side of the body.

On emerging from its chrysalis shell, which parts readily in several places, the butterfly crawls slowly to a point where it can hang back downward, and the miniature wings are allowed to droop. Soon the fluids from the body are forced into the wings, which gradually expand, until in about an hour they have attained their perfect development. The whole body is covered with a fine down, the wings with beautiful carved scales. The shape of a few of them is shown below:



The eyes of the butterfly are compound, occupying a position on each side of the head in a large hemisphere, each lens being six-sided like a honeycomb. More

than two thousand have been counted in one eye. There are also two simple eyes on the top of the head, but they are so enveloped in down as to be apparently useless. The two antennae occupy a prominent position on the forehead, as they gently wave to and fro as the creature is at rest. They are supposed to be the seat of some subtle and powerful sense, of the nature of which we are at present ignorant; but they are certainly indispensable to the exercise of volition or motion, as the insect is utterly helpless when deprived of them. The long and delicate tongue or sucker, usually rolled up, is a beautiful piece of mechanism, being composed of two parts, which can be opened and closed throughout its entire length. Through this fine, hair-like tube the butterfly has to suck all the food which it needs.

The butterfly has six legs, situate on the central portion of the body, or thorax, as it is called. In some species, however, the front pair are very small, and the observer might at first imagine there were but four.

The butterfly is entirely incapable of inflicting any wound, as it possesses neither teeth, mouth, sting, nor any kind of offensive or defensive weapon. It may be handled with perfect impunity, so far as any ill effect to the handler is concerned, the only damage possible by such handling will be to the beauty of the insect. And few are aware of the beauty of some of these lovely insects. I have heard people remark, on seeing my own small collection, that they had no idea there were so many beautiful butterflies.

And this brings us back to the object with which we started—the collection and classification of butterflies. A few things are necessary before we set out upon our journey. And as we propose to accomplish our object at as small an expenditure of money as possible, I will tell you how I made my outfit. In the first place a net is necessary to capture our lively game. Take a piece of brass or common telegraph wire, which is just about the right thickness, bend it around a small keg or bucket, so as to make a ring a foot in

diameter, carefully twist the wire to preserve the ring shape, and then of the ends make a spiral large enough for the end of a walking-stick to twist into. Then, of white or green mosquito netting, make a bag a foot deep to fit your ring, sew it carefully to the wire, and your net is complete. This you can twist on or off your walking-stick at pleasure. Then procure a few thin wood or stiff card boxes, and upon bottom and sides glue or paste pieces of cork (common corks cut into slices a quarter of an inch thick will do), and with a paper of pins, your field outfit

is complete. For home use you will require a setting-board, which may be made of pine, with a groove, or a series of them of different sizes, as shown in the illustration, which, however, represents a board with cork strips fastened on and beveled, which are not necessary; a few dozen small triangular pieces of cardboard to hold the wings in place until the insect has dried: also a small cabinet, with ten or a dozen shallow drawers; or you may use a box, or make or have made some trays to fit into it. There must be space allowed for cork bottom, which may be either of sheet cork, or of slices cut from ordinary wine bottle corks, securely fastened to the bottom of drawer or tray. Into these compartments pin the butterflies, putting the various members of each family together, and either in front or behind each the name of the insect, written on small slips of card, and pinned down. I will give the names as I describe the various species on a future occasion. At the four corners of each tray glue a piece of wood or cardboard, so as to make a triangular space about an inch in diameter, in which a piece of gum camphor must be placed. This is necessary to protect your collection from the incursions of mites or other insects which would destroy your butterflies. Ten cents' worth of camphor will supply your needs, for a year or two.

Your cabinet may be a small affair to start with, and can be made to grow with the increase of your collection. The great trouble with most beginners is that their ambition outruns their discretion. It is much the safest way to ignore the advice of dealers in these outfits, and when your collection outgrows your facilities, the chances are it will be worth all you can afford to spend upon it.

Armed with your field equipment, and remembering that the average butterfly will not face a north or a northeast wind, and does not travel much on a cloudy or a very windy day, start out for a ramble over field and pasture, searching every sunny nook in wood or by wayside, and, when you esp your game, softly approach to within striking distance, when a swift curve of the net will generally capture the insect. After striking, tilt the net sideways, so that the bag by closing together may hold your victim, and then carefully take it from the net, lest it escape you or you rub off its scales. On being captured within the net, the insect invariably closes its wings. When in that position, either before or after removal from the net, give it a sharp pinch on the thorax, under the wings, which will immediately kill it. Then pass a pin through the thorax from above, and stick the point into the cork lining of your collecting box. When you reach home you can arrange it as shown in the engraving above. In the next chapter I will describe some of the butterflies found in May and June.

(To be continued.)

The Oologist's Directory.

Mr. Charles P. Wilcomb has in preparation the Oologist's Directory, which will contain the names and addresses of collectors of Bird's Eggs in all parts of the world. One in this latitude can add but few specimens to his collection during the winter months except by exchanging his duplicates with his brother collectors. As the Directory will contain the addresses of at least a thousand collectors, it must be a valuable book for oologists. It will be published by John M. Hubbard, uniform in size with "The Stamp Collectors of the World."

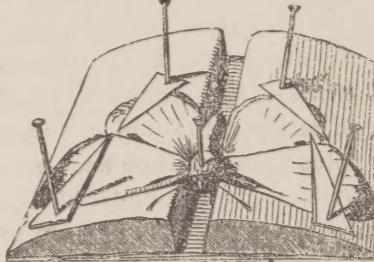
A few advertisements will be inserted at 50c. per inch; \$6 per page, (14 inches). Length of columns 7 inches; width 13 ems pica, 2 columns to the page. 1000 copies will be issued and will retail for 10 cents each. Every egg collector is requested to send his name and address on a postal and dealers to send their advertisements to Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Dealers of the World.

We have just issued the Stamp Dealers of the World, containing the addresses of over 600 stamp dealers in all parts of the world. The list is as complete as it is possible to make it, and contains 29 pages and cover and is very valuable to both dealer and collector. Price, post free, 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The World Stamp Album.

The World Stamp Album contains 84 pages, size 6x8 1/2 inches, each page ruled to hold 30 stamps, making a total space for 2,520 stamps. It is printed on heavy tinted book paper, and is a fine album for any collector having less than 2,000 varieties. Price, post free, 28 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.



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The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., NOVEMBER, 1886.

NO. 3.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. and Foreign Stamps,
8 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Over 6,000 varieties in stock. Every stamp war-
anted genuine.

Sheets on approval when A1 reference is given.

Price list for 1887 sent on application.

Sept 1

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Cheapest list in the world, sent free on application
to dealers only.

Sept 1

C. E. SHERMAN,

Lock Box 10, Hampton, Va.

1000 stamps well assort'd,
500 " " "
100 " all different,
Prized Helioland Wrappers, var., complete,
" Bavaria, 1870, 7 var.,
Orange States, 6 var.,
Agents wanted, at 25 per cent commission. Send
2c stamp for sheet and terms.

E. R. DURBOROW,

COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN

U. S. and Foreign Stamps, Stamp Albums, etc.
Solicits consignments of used stamps of all nations.
A first class selection on hand at all times. Stamps
on approval to reliable parties. 25 Mexico, 35c. 10
U. S. Dept., 10c. 10 U. S. Locals, 15c. 10 South Am.,
10c. E. R. DURBOROW,
25 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEYSTONE STAMP COMPANY,

Choice Approval Sheets

At 30 per cent. Commission.

Sent on receipt of stamp and good reference.

Box 200, Philadelphia, Penna.



Largest Stock of Stamps and Coins in the World.
Standard Stamp Catalogue, 200 pages, illustrated
and engraved, 25c. Standard Copper Catalogue
illustrated, 25c. Standard Silver Catalogue
illustrated, 25c. Philatelic Album, 400 illustrations,
board cover, 25c.; cloth, 50c. International Album,
with specially designed spaces for every stamp is-
sued, board cover, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.50; also on heavy
paper in various styles of binding, from 25c. to \$25.
APPROVAL SHEETS sent to responsible parties.
AGENTS wanted everywhere. Our packets cannot
be equalled in quality or price. Circulars free.
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 721 Broadway, N. Y.

Rare Coins.

Probably nearly every one in the United States knows that there are many coins in circulation that are worth much more than their face value, but they wouldn't know them if they should meet them in the middle of the street. We have issued a Premium Coin List, containing 94 illustrations, and giving our buying prices for every U. S. coin worth over face value. Every one who handles money should possess a copy. Price, 10 cents, or 3 for 25 cents, post free. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is a branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

The Stamp Collectors of the World.

About January 1st, 1887 we shall publish the Stamp Collectors of the World, containing the names and addresses of over 1,000 Stamp collectors in all parts of the world. The names will not be taken from any old directories. Every name in the book will be new. It will be printed on 50 lb. book paper from new brevier type and each page will contain two columns 13 ems pica wide and seven inches long. If you are a Stamp collector, please drop us a postal to that effect and we will be pleased to insert your address, free of charge. Unless you take pains to notify us your name will not be inserted as we will not publish the names of any but live collectors. Collectors, please send your name and address at once, or you will be left. A few advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents per inch, \$6.00 per page (14 inches.) Terms, cash in advance. One thousand copies will be issued, and retail for ten cents each. Discount to the trade. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

A Strange Change.

BY SYDNEY J. EISENBERG.

The following was published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* in 1886 and reprinted in the *American Journal of Philately* in the same year. As the majority of our readers never saw either of the above papers, we reproduce it for their benefit.—ED.

One sunny noon, with anxious face,
Round and round the 'Change I pace,
With stocks and shares so full my head:
What's that? I thought—for I had dread!
Of strife, of war in Yankee land,
Where Mammon sways with heavy hand.
I did so, and left that 'Change,
And then towards Birch Lane I range—

A spot where small fry much resort,
And carry on a curious sport—
I took a glass of Bass's pale,
To drown the stocks in sparkling ale,
Then, slowly wending on my way,
To seek a spot to pass the day,
Athwart the bustling crowd I broke,
When in my ribs I got a poke.
With rising choler now I turn,
The object of the blow to learn.

A group of British youth is there,
And from their language this I hear:
"We'll give a Turkey for a Pole!"
You see, the Pope's quite whole,
I'll take a Swedish or a Cossack,
If I'm a monkey, you're a ape!
A Pole's worth more than any Russian,
One old Dame's worth a set of Prussian,
I want a Sandwich for a Bear!"

Why that is not one-half as rare,
This outcry made me turn my head,
And this in wonderment I said:
"Boys, what on earth is all this row?
What's up? What is it? Tell me now;
And why those signs upon your books?"

Such troubles youthful minds derange,
This I should vex—a man on Change,
A book decked with the signs,
Dazzling with all bright colors fine,
In square and round, in strange device,
(Near every sign was marked its price).
This, Phebus bears in noonday glare;

And that, our Queen upon a chair;
A bear climbs up a leafless tree;
A steamer plows across the sea;
A beaver; then a railroad train—
The portrait of a queen again:

Black eagles' heads—spread, double, single,
With other strange devices mingle;
A lion with a shield and crown:
The view of a far-distant town:
Hercules with a sexed wreath'd and crown'd.
With eyes dim, I stared all around;

When, sudden, a gay voice is heard,
That all the thronging bevy stir'd:
I turn'd, and fix'd my eyes upon
A hobby! crying—"Stamps, move on."

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

GOLD.

Owing to our large editions for September and October being exhausted, we have been asked to re-print that part of the History of U. S. Coins which appeared in those numbers and as the requests have been so urgent we gladly comply.—ED.



Double Eagles, or \$20 gold pieces were authorized to be coined by Act of Congress March 3rd, 1849 and the first specimen was issued several months later, bearing the date, 1849. There is only one specimen in existence and that is in the mint cabinet, at Philadelphia. From 1850 to the present date their coinage has been



issuing until 1795. From 1795 to the present date, with the exception of the years 1801, 1816 and 1817 the coinage has been continuous. In 1807 the Liberty cap design gave way to the turban head



variety, both designs being coined that year. This design was continued with minor variations until 1834 when the turban head was superseded by the Liberty head. Another change was made in 1839.

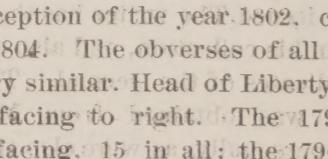
A new die was prepared and the head appeared with hair in a coil and coronet on the forehead inscribed "Liberty." There have been but few slight changes to the present date.

On the 1795 half eagles we find both the small and large eagle reverses. The 1796 was struck over 1795. Both of these issues have 5 stars facing, 15 in all; of the 1797 issue there are several varieties; two with small eagle reverse, one with 15 and one with 16 stars, also a variety from an altered die of 1795. The issue of 1798 has both small and large eagle reverses.

The coinage of the 1799 and 1800 are similar to the second issue of 1795. The above dates are rare, and some varieties are extremely rare, but from 1802 to 1813 the coinage was more plentiful.



There were two coinages in 1795. The first was of the same device as the issue of 1794 with the exception of the date, but the second issue is altogether different. On the obverse is the Fillet Head. The hair is quite curly and is tied with a ribbon at the back of the head. The bust is draped and there are only thirteen stars, six facing and seven behind. This obverse with slight variations was continued until 1804. The reverse is slightly different from the first issue, the eagle resting upon the clouds. There were only slight variations in the several dies until 1798. There are specimens of the 1794, '95 and '96 dollars having seven stars facing and eight behind, but those of 1797 have 16 stars, one variety having six stars facing and ten behind and another with seven stars facing and nine behind. In 1798 there are three distinct varieties. Of the first two issues one has fifteen stars on the obverse, seven facing



the exception of the year 1802. continued

until 1804. The obverses of all the dates

are very similar. Head of Liberty wearing

a cap, facing to right. The 1795 has 5

stars facing, 15 in all; the 1796, 8 stars

facing, 16 in all; 1797 large eagle reverse 6 stars facing, 16 in all; 1797, small eagle reverse, 4 stars facing, 15 in all; the 1798 has both 4 and 6 stars facing, 15 in all; the 1799 to 1804 inclusive have 5 stars facing, 15 in all.

There is more variety to the reverses of the different dates. On the issues of 1795 and 1796 the reverse has the small eagle; in 1797, after the issue of a few of the small eagle reverse, the design was changed to a large heraldic eagle. There

isies, one having stars and the other none. None were coined in the years 1799, 1800, 1801 or 1803. In 1808 the design was changed to the turban head. No quarter eagles were coined from 1808 to 1821. None were coined in 1822, 1823 or 1828. The Liberty cap was removed in 1834 and the hair appeared with a band. In 1840 the design was changed to correspond with the half eagles. Since this date the coinage has been continuous and without change of design.

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H. J. MIRON, Editor.

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LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H.,
as Second Class Matter.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St. New York.

What country is acielnonontsp?

When is a stamp like iron? When it is forged.

Gold is being mined in large quantities in Alaska.

The government has issued square stamped envelopes.

Queen Victoria is an enthusiastic collector of autographs.

Philatelic Reveries is the name of a new book to be issued shortly.

The *Halifax Philatelist* is a new paper published by S. DeWolfe.

Philip La Tourret has sold his splendid collection of U. S. Locals.

Spain has issued 220 adhesive stamps and the United States 179.

J. B. Campbell, Jr., has removed from Atlanta to Milledgeville, Ga.

The Japanese government intends to substitute silver for paper money.

Specie payment was suspended in the U. S. in 1861 and resumed in 1879.

Alfred B. Osgoodby of Buffalo, N. Y., is about to publish a Philatelic journal.

E. R. Hasbrouck of Newburgh, N. Y., will shortly issue the *Monthly Advertiser*.

Frank L. Wilcutt of Cleveland, Ohio, is about to publish the Ideal Tag Album.

The *Philatelic Advocate* is a new one, published by B. M. Wilson, of Philadelphia.

Fort Madison Iowa, rejoices in the *Young Barbarian*, a new semi-monthly paper.

Which is the best Stamp paper published in the United States? Buwudoahresbrisoy idlitr.

The portrait of Queen Victoria of Eng land adorns 900 postage and revenue stamps.

The first Confederate Provisional stamp was issued in Madison, Florida, in December 1861.

Moses B. Gordon found an excellent chisel on his farm at Weirs, N. H., recently.

The San Francisco mint has a coining capacity about twice that of the Philadelphia mint.

We have seen the prospectus of the *Texas Philatelist*, but havent seen the paper as yet.

A publisher advertises a "beautiful paper devoted to Philately." We should like to gaze on it.

The British Museum possesses the oldest almanac in the world. It is over 3,000 years old.

An exchange is of the opinion that gold grows. It don't seem to grow very large in our pockets.

Geo. H. Richmond of Brooklyn, N. Y., is about to publish a directory of the Philatelic press.

Now is the time to subscribe. After January 1st, our subscription price will be 50 cents per year.

The first part of the Cist collection of autographs recently sold in New York brought over \$8,000.

W. L. Emory, formerly publisher of the *New England Philatelist* in now in a Naval academy in Maryland.

A collector wants to know what to do with his counterfeit stamps. Put them in the fire, by all means.

The coinage of the United States mints in August was \$2,776,000 in silver coin and \$2,220,000 in gold.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

In 1864 \$100 in gold was worth \$285 in U. S. paper money and no one knows how much in Confederate money.

Every post office in the country is required to keep posted in a conspicuous place, the Oleomargarine law.

The *Science Series*, a weekly magazine of Natural Science is being published by H. M. Downs, of Rutland, Vt.

To every one sending us a club of four subscribers to the WORLD and \$1, we will send she paper one year free.

Alligator's eggs are often classed in with bird's eggs. It strikes us that an alligator must be a very rare bird.

W. F. Barden of North Attleboro Mass., is about to publish a book called the *Philatelic Press and Advertiser*.

It is said the "Bad Lands" of Dakota owe their origin to the burning of the coal deposits that once existed there.

The *California Collector*, a new stamp paper has just appeared. It is published by Charles E. Rankin, San Francisco.

Owen Wilcomb has found a half bushel of Indian arrow heads, spears and pottery at Weirs, N. H., during the past summer.

It is said a Swallow will swallow 600 flies in a single day. We are glad our swallow is not so large as the Swallow's.

It is said the real hereditary sin of human nature is indolence, and he who conquors indolence will conquer all the rest.

The first local post in the vicinity of New York was from Jamaica, Long Island to the ferry in Brooklyn and then to New York.

C. H. Meekel of the P. J. of A., was summoned to St. Paul, Minn., as witness in the trial of Horace C. Jones alias F. Stahl.

The *Museum Bulletin*, published by C. P. Wilcomb of this place is a neat sheet devoted to Stamps, Coins and Indian Relics.

After January 1st, 1887 the subscription price of this paper will be 50 cents per year. Subscribe now and save a quarter by doing so.

There has been a new issue of the letter sheet envelope. On the first issue the perforation on the top was 12, and the second is 6.

The probabilities are that the new \$600 Oleomargarine stamp will be very conspicuous by their absence in the majority of collections.

The petrified skeleton of a whale has been discovered on the mountains in Monterey county, California, over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

There is an island in the Pacific ocean containing about three acres. The surface is nearly covered with Sea Gulls, Shags and the Salt Water Duck and their eggs.

Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish singer made her first appearance in the United States at Castle Garden, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1850, under the management of the equally famous P. T. Barnum.

Collectors should remember that if they do not subscribe to this paper before January 1st, it will cost them 50c. to do so, while if they subscribe at once, it will cost them but a quarter.

The buzzing and humming sounds produced by winged insects when flying, are not vocal sounds. They result from sonorous undulations imparted to the air by the flapping of their wings.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

At a recent sale in New York, Thomas Lynch Jr.'s. autograph was sold for \$210; Bratton Gwinnett's for \$185; Lewis Morris' for \$85; Napoleon Bonaparte's for \$60 and Richard Stockton's \$50.

When flying, the wings of a gnat cause vibrations at the rate of 15,000 times per second, producing a note the pitch of which is over two octaves above the highest note of a seven octave piano.

A book of nine hundred pages contains 1,275,943 ems, and the composition and make up, alone, is \$829.37, or an average of about 65 cents per thousand ems for the type in chases ready for the press.

While digging post holes on Emery's shore, Lake Massabesic recently, Solomon Thompson found twelve perfect Indian Spear heads. The largest one was about four inches long and two inches wide.

The largest book in the world is now being published in England. It will be four times as large as Webster's Dictionary and contain over 8,000 pages, and it will be the ideal dictionary of the English language.

Confederate Money.

Since the downfall of the Southern Confederacy Confederate money has been growing more valuable each year, and any one desiring a few specimens should procure them at once. We have a small stock of Confederate bills, which we are selling at 10 cents each, or three varieties for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

It is said that the Navajo Indians never scalp their victims, therefore, when we get ready to be massacred we shall surely go into Navajo territory and give them the job. We always had a particular liking for our scalp.

It is said that a gold nugget worth \$575 was found on the main street in Auburn, Cal., after a heavy rain. The nuggets we find kicking around loose in this part of the country after a shower are usually in the shape of *minnows*.

In an old fashioned desk recently sold at auction in a small Pennsylvania town, the purchaser discovered a secret drawer containing a half eagle, ten silver dollars, one dime, a 1793 cent, two of 1794, five of 1798, some papers of 1799 and a silver spoon.

For only 25 cents we will send post free to any address, one copy each of the "Black List," "Stamp Dealers of the World" and "Stamps, How to Buy and Sell." Every collector should own a set of these books, and now is the time to buy it.

An exchange says: "A pickerel was caught in a cornfield in the Rock River (Ill.) bottom, while engaged in husking corn." We never saw a pickerel "husking corn," but should think it would be quite a sight, especially if he happened to get a "red ear."

On Nov. 22 Bangs & Co., sold at their auction rooms in New York, the collection of H. F. Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., consisting of coins, paper money, stamps, autographs and other curiosities. The collection was catalogued by David Proskoy, of Paterson, N. J.

We recently received from a man down Georgia an 1853 quarter with the arrows and rays rubbed off. People think they can pull the wool over a dealer's eyes, but one who understands his business can detect a fraud as quick as he can tell the difference between a twenty dollar gold piece and a five cent nickel.

One of our exchanges devotes a whole column to growling about subscriptions not coming in fast enough, but in the November number he does not give as much reading as is on one page of the CURIOSITY WORLD, still he charges 50 cents per year for his publication. Our advice would be to stop growling and give more reading matter.

OBITUARY.

"The untimely death of Lewis Morton Hamlin, son of Mr. George L. Hamlin, which took place Saturday forenoon was a sad event. His age was but 21 years and he cast his first vote at the September election. His illness began last June when he severely bruised his foot in jumping from a window. Shortly afterwards an insidious cough attacked him, which settled into quick consumption. His death was unexpected as he was able to be on the street early in the week. The deceased was employed some four years in Fowler & Hamlin's dry goods store, and was much esteemed by his associates."

—Augusta, Me., *Journal*, Nov. 8.

Mr. Hamlin published the *Capital City Philatelist* nearly two years, and realizing that he could never get well, sold it out a few days before his death. He was a member of the New England Philatelic Union, and his magazine was chosen as the Official organ, without a dissenting voice.

We have had more or less dealings with Mr. Hamlin during the last two years, and always found him as square as a brick, and as honest as the day is long. By his death his parents lose a dutiful son, his friends a loving associate, and the Philatelic Press Association a member whose place it will be hard to fill. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends, and trust we shall all meet their loved one in the upper and better Kingdom, the world without end.

California Gold.

California gold bangles are all the rage, now, for pins, bracelets, and rings. We have just received a large stock direct from San Francisco, Cal., and can furnish them at the following prices: Quar. dol. size, 28 cents; half dol. size, 56 cents, either round or octagon, post free. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

Dr. Geo. Baur, one of the professors of Peabody Museum, Yale, had an unpleasant experience with an ostrich egg. There were three eggs sent the Museum from Cape Town, Nov. 14, 1885, but the vessel on which they were shipped was wrecked and they did not reach their destination till Nov. 19 the present year. Dr. Baur opened two of the eggs and removed their contents successfully and then tackled the third which weighed over three pounds and was nearly nineteen inches in circumference. As soon as his drill had penetrated the shell, the egg exploded, knocking the professor down and shaking the building. The egg fermented during its long journey, which generated a powerful gas which exploded the instant it was reached by air.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

BELGIUM.—The stamp and inscriptions on the 5 centime card are now printed in dark green.

GAMBIA.—The colors of the 3 d., 6 d. and 1 shilling stamps have been changed to gray, green and violet respectively.

MARTINIQUE.—There are two varieties of the provisional stamp, "5" and "5c." surcharged on 20c.

ROUMANIA.—The 25 bani, blue, of the new type is now in use.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—There is a 1 shilling piece of the new type now in use.

ST. LUCIA.—There is a 3 penny stamp of the current type printed in two colors, purple and green.

SWEDEN.—The current stamps are to have a posthorn surcharged in blue on the back. Thus far the 4, 10, 20 and 30 ore have been thus treated.

VICTORIA.—A 5 d. blue of the new type has made its appearance. The wrappers have come over printed in buff and pale blue paper as well as white.

Dealers are offering two cents each for used special delivery stamps.

October 29th, the Board of Officers of the American Philatelic Association appointed the following officers:

Librarian, E. D. Kline, Toledo, Ohio.

Exchange Superintendent, E. B. Hanes, 45 Hammond St., Providence, R. I.

Purchasing Agent, Theo. F. Cuno, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Official Editor, W. R. Frazer, Altoona, Pa.

Trustees: E. B. Sterling, Trenton, N. J.; Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Feldwisch, Denver, Col.

OUR REVIEW TABLE.

We have received from W. H. Warner & Bro., Medalists, of Philadelphia, Pa., an excellent medal of Liberty Enlightening the World. It is in white metal and is fully up to the standard of this well-known firm. Every collector should possess a specimen of this beautiful medal.

We have received from George E. Fownes, 134 Park Row, New York, Medalists, an elegant bronze medal struck in commemoration of the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailor's Memorial Arch, at Hartford, Conn., September 17, 1886. Also the justly celebrated Albany, N. Y., Bi-Centennial medal in white metal. Both of these medals are finely executed and among the best we ever saw, and they are surely a big addition to any collection. See adv. in another column.

Through the kindness of Mr. George H. Richmond we have received a copy each of Scott's Standard Stamp Catalogue, Gold and Silver, and Copper coin catalogues. The stamp catalogue contains over 200 pages and more than 2000 illustrations of stamps. The gold and silver coin catalogue contains 84 pages and more than 700 illustrations. The copper coin catalogue contains 64 pages and nearly 500 illustrations of copper coins. Each catalogue contains the prices at which every article mentioned therein can be purchased of the publishers, and each book retails for 25 cents. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., are the largest curiosity dealers and publishers in the world. Their address is 721 Broadway, New York. See adv.

Clark's Centennial Express.

BY F. H. LUCAS.

In the year 1876, Mr. H. T. Clark, then running a stage line between Sidney, Neb., and Deadwood, Dak., conceived the idea of establishing a mail route connected with his stage line. The first stamps issued were made by printing on the centennial envelope, 3 cent green, the following, in the upper left hand corner:

"Clark's Centennial Mail Express, to the Black Hills, via Sidney Short Route. Over the new 61 Span Truss Bridge across the Platte River, 40 miles north of Sidney. Carried daily by the Sidney and Black Hills Stage Co. Send all mail care H. T. Clark, Sidney, Neb. Postage, 10c." And then in lower left hand corner, "Care H. T. Clark, Sidney, Neb."

As there were only a few of these issued the supply was soon exhausted, and a new supply was issued on same 3 cent green centennial envelope, with the following in the upper left hand corner: "Sidney Short Route. Clark's Centennial Express to the Black Hills

FOREIGN STAMPS!

100 Varieties, 12c. Price List free.

THOMAS S. BUTTRICK,
CONCORD, MASS.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Fine Indian Pipes, Stone Werns, Mounted Birds, Books and Fine Fossil Fish. Enclose stamp for list. O. D. WALLBRIDGE, Marselles, Ill.

NEW Comic and Interesting Book 2c. stamp. ILLING J. SMITH, 312 Rivington St., N. Y.

AGENTS AND HOUSEKEEPERS send 10¢. for an article that will keep the dirtiest place in the house clean. C. F. LOCKE, Lake Village, N. H.

APPROVAL SHEETS. To everyone sending me a 2c. stamp and a promise to return in 10 days, I will send one of my choice approval sheets at 25 per cent. commission. My prices are dirt cheap and you can earn money selling from my sheets.

For every dollar sent me I give a year's subscription to the Youth's Ledger or 300 foreign stamps free. ALVAH DAVISON, Helueta, N. J.

COINS, STAMPS, AGENTS wanted for sale of stamps and coins. Liberal commission allowed. Large 24 page illustrated catalogue free. Bird's eggs list for stamp Match and Medicine stamps wanted for cash or very fine exchange. Collections purchased. W. F. GREANY, 827 Brannan St. San Francisco, Cal.

SENT FREE. A sample copy of the OLD WORLD CURIOSITY SHOP, a monthly paper for collectors. 20 cents per year. Address: OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 47 Hazzard St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NICKLE-PLATED PENCIL STAMP, with your name and address, sent, postpaid, for 50¢. Address, GEO. R. BLACKLEY, Bradford, Mass.

FOR SALE. Complete sets of all U. S. Department Stamps. Wap. Dept. Envelope, unused and uncut and over 4000 varieties of Foreign Postage Stamps at reasonable prices.

Retail price list furnished collectors upon application and wholesale list sent to dealers only.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 359 1/2 Penn. Avenue, Box 221, Washington D. C.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.

A large illustrated monthly magazine, published in the interest of coin and bill collectors.

Subscriptions:—50 cents per annum; 5 cents per copy.

Advertising Terms:—60 cents per half-inch; 80 cents per inch; \$3 per half column, (4 in.). Exchange and Correspondence Departments open to subscribers, free. Address, C. E. LEAL, 149 Ellison St., Patterson, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED! 25 per cent. commission! Send us a reference and receive some beautiful sheets of postage stamps on approval. Prices are cheap. We want to buy collections, whether large or small.

International Albums at \$1.35. U. S. STAMP COMPANY, Box 37, Philadelphia, Pa.

I GIVE Foreign for U. S. Stamps. Send 2 cents for exchange list. 1000 mixed foreign stamps, 10¢. each. 20¢. Gummed paper 10¢. Stamp Albums, 15¢., 25¢., 28¢., \$1.50 and up. Approval sheets 25 cent. commission on good reference. My Stamp Catalogue free.

WM. A. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

DLAREHSHTUOY

Any one forming the above letters into the correct words will receive FREE a fine premium and a four month's subscription to the YOUTH'S HERALD, providing ten cents is sent to pay expenses. This is done only to introduce the HERALD, a fine twelve page monthly, containing serial and short stories, Natural History, humor, etc. The exchange column will in future be a special feature of this publication. Everybody send for a sample copy free. Those not sending correct words, will receive HERALD without premium.

SHETTEL & NESS,

34 N. Beaver St. YORK, PA. Papers having circulation of 500 copies please insert for same space.

CHEAP SETS

OF

STAMPS.

UNUSED SETS,

ALSACE and LORRAINE, reverse network, 1 var. complete, \$35.
BADEN, 1862, 6 var., including 30 kr., 30.
GERMANY, 1862, 3 var., complete, 30.
BAVARIA, Unpaid, 1 & 3 kr., .06.
" " Return Letter, 6 var., complete, .08.
BERGDORF, 3 var., .10.
CONSTANTINOPLE, 3 var., complete, .10.
CASHMERE, 5 var., .50.
GUATAMALA, env. and wrapper cut square, 4 var., complete, .40.
GUINEA, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 rels, 6 var., .85.
HAMBURG, Envolve, 7 var., complete, .18.
HELGOLAND, 21 var., .50.
HONDURAS, 1862, 2 var., complete, .12.
PERSIA, Official, 4 var., complete, .50.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 9 var., .50.
SARDINIA, 10 var., .08.
SWEDEN, Losen, 10 var., complete, .45.
THURN & TAXIS, 12 var., .25.
TURKEY, 1865, 8 var., .18.

USED SETS.

BOSNIA, 7 var., complete, .40.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 7 var., .12.
DENMARK, Official, 2 var., complete, .08.
EGYPT, 1879, 9 var., complete, .30.
" " 1885, 4 var., complete, .10.
FRANCE, Head of Napoleon, 14 var., .10.
HOLLAND, Unpaid, 5 & 10c., .08.
HUNGARY, 1875, 5 var., .05.
ORANGE STATES, 6 var., .15.
SPAIN, 10 var., .10.
SWEDEN, Official, 11 var., complete, .20.
SWITZERLAND, 1882, 11 var., complete, .15.

All stamps are warranted genuine. Return postage must be sent with all orders under 25¢.

Approval Sheets

of good stamps sent to Collectors furnishing satisfactory references or \$1 cash deposit.

My new eight page price list out December 15, will be mailed free to any address.

THE PHILATELIC HERALD,
A large monthly for Philatelists. Sample copy free. Sub. price 25c.

Advertising Rates upon application. Address,

W. W. JEWETT,
STAMP DEALER & PUBLISHER.
104 Congress St., - Portland, Me.

Mention this paper.

COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES.

BY R. A. MERRIS.

As, rising on its purple wing,
The insect-queen of Eastern spring,
O'er emerald meadows of Cashmere
Invites the young pursuer near,
And leads him on from flower to flower—
A wearied chase and wasted hour—
Then leaves him, as it soars on high,
With panting heart and tearful eye.

—Byron.

Come, all my young friends, and let us sally forth upon our first earnest chase for the insect gems with which we wish to stock our cabinets. With nets and boxes ready for use, we must keep our attention upon the objects that lie in our path, for at any moment we may surprise our game.

Across the meadows where the early summer flowers blossom among the tall grasses; down by the brookside among the sedges; over yonder, where the old zigzag fence winds away into a hazy perspective; into the woodland clearings, where the axe has let in the sunlight; by the roadside, carpeted with Flora's children; into the orchard—anywhere, in fact, where the flowers offer the fruit of their nectaries to the delicate taste of our coved and swift-winged jewels.

With a gentle breeze from the southwest barely lifting the papus-crowned seed of the dandelion, the air filled with the suppressed hum of Nature, this is just the morning for our sport, and as we fill our lungs with the pure breath of heaven, we shall find the ruddy glow of health gathering upon our cheeks: and, though our chase may be a "wearied" one, let us hope it will not prove a "wasted hour."

Probably the first butterfly we shall find will be *Pieris brassicae*, the "Large Garden White." It is on the wing as soon as the warm sun of early spring covers the

side. The chrysalis is very much like *Brassicae* in shape, but much smaller, and of a uniformly darker color.

Very similar to *Rapae*, and about the same size, although occasionally much smaller, is *Pieris Napl.* called the "Green-



veined White," from the color of the veinings upon the under side of the hind wings. This species has several varieties, in which the ground color varies from creamy white to clear yellow. The markings also vary in intensity, but whatever the ground color may be, there is no difficulty in distinguishing this species from *Rapae* (the only one with which it might be confounded), as it possesses dark cloudy veins on the under side. The male possesses but one round spot on the front wing; the female appearing as shown in the illustration. The caterpillar is green, the spiracles along the sides tinged with red and surrounded with rings of minute yellow spots. It feeds upon the cabbage, cress, nasturtium, etc.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Exchange Notices not exceeding thirty words will be inserted for subscribers only, free of charge.

An El clarinet for a 22 or 32 caliber rifle, P. McLaughlin, 79 Pine street, Dubuque, Iowa.

1,000 tin tags and 1,000 postmarks, for best offer of a magic lantern and outfit. G. Veffner, Martinsville, Ind.

Over 800 different tin tags for a watch or printing material. G. S. Brush, 16 Peart, Zanesville, Ohio.

Golden Days from Aug., 1885, in good order, for Wide Awake from December 1885 to present time. P. Welch, Waynesboro, Pa.

A base ball mask and gloves, a pair of 3lb dumbbells, a French fairy tale, book on ferretry and other books for an xylophone. W. Bunting, 7 Murray St., New York City.

I wish to purchase for cash or good exchange, a complete file of Harper's Young People and Golden Days bound or unbound. Also books relating to stamps, coins, birds, natural history and all kinds of curiosities. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

A self-inking printing press and 7 fonts of type for a Columbia bicycle and a telegraph key and sounder. W. J. Hostenken, Katzenbach, Pa.

Tin tags, postmarks, Osgood's hand book, and other books for tags, stamps and Scott's stamp catalog. Henry F. Duprey, Dixon, Cal.

Golden Argosy from No. 1 to the present date, for a violin and bow for United States and for foreign stamps. E. J. Stevens, box 1431, Janesville, Wis.

340 stamps in an album, or a watch or a printing press. G. Pickering, 1435 Main St., Columbus, Ohio.

Violin with box and bow for United States and for foreign stamps. F. E. V. Donaldson, Candor, Pa.

A mounted male of the Swallow-tailed Kite for eggs in sets. Also a live Bald Eagle to exchange. Sam B. Ladd, West Chester, Pa.

For 100 assorted match, medicine or document stamp I will give a year's subscription to this paper. John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

I wish to exchange bird skins for the same or for eggs. C. W. Harrison, West McHenry, Ill.

Bird's skins and eggs to exchange. L. W. Nichols, Jr., West McHenry, Ill.

Hand inking printing press, type, blank cards, a pair of roller skates and some blank stamps for a good self-inking press. C. Dunham, Fremont, Neb.

I have sets of Texas eggs to exchange. E. C. Davis, box 405, Gainesville, Texas.

Vnickels without cents for a set of passenger pigeon's eggs. L. O. Pinder, Hickman, Ky.

Volumes of Youth's Companion and Golden Days, a piccolo and a clarinet instructor for a collection of not less than 950 varieties of stamps. E. T. Pollock, Mt. Gillett, Ohio.

Coins or stamps for rare match, medicine or other revenues. D. Proskay, 44 River St., Paterson, N. J.

Fossils and minerals to exchange. Lewis M. Robison, Coralville, Iowa.

Ten varieties of stamp and coin papers or 5 arrow points for a twenty cent piece in good condition. C. E. Leal, 149 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Stamp papers, minerals and fossils for coins. W. H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa.

A printing press with ink, cards and roller, 2 pairs of roller skates, a pair of roller skates, a watch a jointed fishhook, 200 stamps, 2 books, 2 games, a drawing book for a nickel-plate bicycle. W. Hutchinson, Johnston, N. Y.

First class sets of 17, 56, 286, 140, 149a, 436b and 483 to exchange. I want 4, 47, 68, 99, 115, 161, 206, 248, 289, 320, 341, 425, 430, 473, 477, 480, 571, 687, 688, 699, and 723 Ridgeway numbers. Fred M. Dille, Greeley, Colorado.

A fine collection of minerals, curiosities and relics to exchange for U. S. copper coins. E. T. Allwood, 276 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

Stamp and coin catalogues to exchange. C. Stuchman, Bunker Hill, Ind.

Vols 4 and 5 Golden Days for U. S., department stamps. H. C. Russell, Marlboro, Mass.

A pair of extension roller skates for Indian relics, minerals or fossils. Guy Stayman, Delaware, O.

For 200 square-cut envelope stamps I will give a blank New York stamp album containing space for 600 stamps. John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

A printing press with ink, cards and roller, 2 pairs of roller skates, a pair of roller skates, a watch a jointed fishhook, 200 stamps, 2 books, 2 games, a drawing book for a nickel-plate bicycle. W. Hutchinson, Johnston, N. Y.

A pair of roller skates for large United States copper coins. A. H. Tuttle, 1451 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

A good 1790 cent over '88 for a plain date. Leo Rubin, box 155, Alexandria, Va.

Why is the 1 cent stamp of the current issue like your nose? Because it is a scenter.

RATS

Stamps, How to Buy and Sell.

This book, by the well-known author, H. J. Miron, contains much valuable information for both dealer and collector, and is having a very large sale. Every Philatelist should have a copy, and by a careful perusal of its contents he would know many things about the science of Philately that he never knew before.

Price, post free, 10 cents, or three copies for 25 cents. Address, John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

Meeting of the N. E. Philatelic Union.

The next meeting of the New England Philatelic Union will be held at Knights of Honor hall, 730 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 4th, at 2 p. m. It is hoped there will be a full attendance as business of importance will come before the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all New England Philatelists to be present, and join the Union.

The Piercy's Express Co.

BY WM. A. WARNER.

On May 1st this express company opened its office at No. 8 Lafayette Place for business in New York City and Brooklyn, and issued stamps for parcels of different weight and certain distances. These stamps were used to prepay parcels, and as a preventative against the drivers collecting on prepaid parcels.

These when placed on parcels are stamped "PAID" in block letters, and are of three values, 10c, 15c, and 25c, and are of the same design.

A large oblong 78x52 mm., perforated 58

mm. on white paper. An ornamental border of lathe-work, enclosed by two lines, containing disks with value in figures and words, on solid ground, in each corner:

these are of the same design.

</div

The Curiosity World.

VOL. I.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., DECEMBER, 1886.

NO. 4.

CARDS.

E. A. HOLTON,

U. S. and Foreign Stamps,

8 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Over 6,000 varieties in stock. Every stamp war-

anted genuine.

Sheets on approval when A1 reference is given.

Price list for 1887 sent on application. Sept 1.

G. B. CALMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,

299 FIFTH ST., NEW YORK,

Cheapest list in the world, sent free on application

Sept 1.

C. E. SHERMAN,

Lock Box 10, Hampton, Va.

1000 stamps, well assorted, 17c
500 " " 10c
100 " all different, 9c

Unassorted Heligoland Wrappers, var., complete, 10c
7 v. 7 v. 10c

Orange States, 6 v. 15c

Agents wanted, at 25 per cent commission. Send

2c stamp for sheet and terms.

E. R. DURBROW,

COLLECTOR AND DEALER IN

U. S. and Foreign Stamps, Stamp Albums, etc. Solicits consignments of used stamps of all nations. A first class selection on hand at all times. Stamps on approval to reliable parties. 25 Mexico, 35c. 10 U. S. Dept., 10c. 10 U. S. Locals, 15c. 10 South Am., 10c. E. R. DURBROW, 25 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. HASTINGS,

— DEALER IN —

U. S. and FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS

P. O. Box 509, HARTFORD, CONN.

Ceylon stamps a specialty. Agents wanted to sell approval sheets at 25 per cent commission. Good reference wanted.

KEYSTONE STAMP COMPANY,
Choice Approval Sheets

At 30 per cent. Commission.

Sent on receipt of stamp and good reference.

Box 200, Philadelphia, Penna.



Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd, 721 Broadway, N.Y.

Largest Stock of Stamps and Coins in the World. Standard Stamp Catalogue, 200 pages, illustrated with 2000 engravings, 25c. Standard Copper Catalogue, 25c. Standard Silver Catalogue, 25c. Standard Philatelist Album, 400 illustrations, board cover, 25c; cloth, 50c. International Album, with specially designed spaces for every stamp issued, board cover, \$1.50; cloth, \$2.50; also on heavy paper in various styles of binding, from \$5 to \$20. APPROVAL SHEETS sent to responsible parties. AGENTS wanted everywhere. Our packets cannot be equalled in quality or price. Circulars free.

Stamp by the packets.

Stamps by the sets,

Stamps singly.

W. M. A. TUCK,

Box 602, NASHUA, N. H.

U. S. & FOREIGN STAMPS,

— AND —

PHILATELIC GOODS.

Approval Sheets on good reference. 25

per cent. commission. Write what prices

wanted.

Stamps by the packets.

Stamps by the sets,

Stamps singly.

1000 stamps 20c. My own importation.

Gem Stamp Album for 6,000 stamps, 11c. Ideal

Album, 864 stamps, 15c. World Album, 2540 stamps

28c. Excelsior Album, board cover, 2000,

stamps, 28c.

Scott's International Album, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

The Black List, Stamp Dealers of the World, Premium Coin List, Stamps, How to Buy and Sell, Hints on Insect Collecting, Inc., each, 3 for 25c. Gum paper 10c.

Send 2c. stamp for catalogue and exchange list.

Any one buying \$2 worth at one time before February next, I will give the

CURIOSITY WORLD free for one year if you mention this paper.

NATURALIST'S SUPPLY DEPOT.

A full line of all goods required by Taxidermists, Oologists, and Naturalists.

Stuffed Birds,

Birds' Skins,

Birds' Eggs \$1.50.

Artificial Glass Eyes a Specialty.

PUBLISHER OF THE

ORNITHOLOGIST

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Oologist.

A monthly magazine devoted to the study of Bird Life, their nests and eggs and the interests of Collecting Naturalists.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

FRANK B. WEBSTER,

409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

"The Lost Cause."

The following poem was found written on the back of a Confederate bill, after the close of the war. Its author is unknown, and very likely lies buried among the thousands of heroes who rest in unknown graves.—ED.

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that passed away,
Keep it dear friend, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear,
To the tale this trifle will tell,
Of liberty born of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-eradicated nation that fell.
Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow;
We issued to-day our "promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Gold was so scarce that the treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.
But their faith that was in us was strong indeed,
And though our party well we discerned;
And this little note represented their pay
That our suffering veterans needed.
They knew it had hardly a value in gold,
But as gold our soldiers received it well,
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And every true soldier believed it.
But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were over due;
We knew that if it bought our bread to-day
T'was the best our poor country could do.
Keep it; it tells all our history o'er.
From the birth of the dream to the last;
Modest, and borne of the angel Hope,
Like our hope of success, it passed.

The Southern Confederacy.

There is no novel half so interesting and exciting to the American citizen as the history of the war between the North and South, during the years eighteen sixty-one to eighteen sixty-five. How well we remember the thrilling stories, told us by veterans who participated in the terrible conflict; we can almost repeat chapter after chapter of the history of the Rebellion, so many times have we read it, and it is more exciting and interesting each time we read it. We remember the causes that led to the war; we remember the fall of Sumpter and the uprising of the North. How we watched the papers and telegraph offices for the latest news of battle. We read of John Brown, of the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, the Wilderness and Gettysburg; of Lee, Mosby, Stonewall Jackson and Johnson; of Grant, McClellan, Butler—and the silver spoons—Sheridan, and Garfield; of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; of the flight of Jeff Davis and his subsequent capture in petticoats; of the assassination of President Lincoln. It is all facts, no fiction about it. There are in all our museums—and in many private collections as well,—all kinds of relics from the various battle fields, anything from a bullet from the battle-field of Cold Harbor to a piece of wood from Libby prison.

To those of antiquarian taste, the stamps, bonds and paper money of the Confederate States are very interesting mementos. The Southern Confederacy issued quite a large number of postage stamps. The postmasters in some of the cities and large towns issued local stamps before the Confederate officials at Richmond got round to get out a general issue. At the present time all of these locals are very rare, and some varieties cannot be purchased for love or money. Toward the latter part of the year eighteen sixty-one, there was a general issue of stamps, consisting of two varieties, five and ten cents. These were superseded in eighteen sixty-two by a new set consisting of three varieties; two, five and ten cents. These were followed in eighteen sixty-three and eighteen sixty-four by others. Some of the varieties are quite easily obtained at this late date, but the majority of them bring pretty good prices. Whatever else the Confederacy lacked, they had plenty of money,—such as it was. Before the close of the war Confederate paper money was so depreciated in value that it took \$500 to buy a pair of boots and \$1000 to pay for a barrel of flour. When the Union troops took possession of Richmond, Charleston and other cities, they found large quantities of this money, then worthless, and burned large quantities of it while much more was turned over to the paper mills. There were however large quantities preserved which now comprise the most interesting relics of the great rebellion. Since the war, people have been collecting every known variety of Confederate money, and at the present time there are a very large number of these collections. The result is that many of the bills have become exceedingly rare, and some varieties readily bring one hundred dollars when offered for sale. The first issue appeared in eighteen sixty-one and were engraved by the National Bank Note Co., of New York. These, and two other notes made by the Southern Bank Note Co., were finely engraved, but with these exceptions, the notes were rather poorly executed. The first issue consisted of four notes, all of which are very rare now. These notes have been count-

erfeited and palmed off on unsuspecting parties as originals, but it is easy distinguishing them from the genuine as it is rolling off a log. If one desires simply one of each design, a complete collection would number about fifty pieces; or, by adding those of different dates about sixty-five, or, including these same notes engraved by different firms, about one hundred, but a complete collection, consisting of one of each of all the series and letters would number nearly two thousand specimens. Besides the regular government issues of notes, there are many varieties of bonds and fractional currency issued by the different states in the Confederacy, and what would be called a good collection could be gathered together for a comparatively small sum of money.

The Coins of the United States.

BY H. J. MIRON.

HALF DOLLARS.

Half Dollars were first issued in 1794 and the devices are precisely the same as



the dollars of the same date, only reduced in size, and the edges are lettered: "Fifty Cents or Half a Dollar." In 1796 the de-



sign of the obverse was changed to the Fillet Head to correspond with the Dollars. Reverse, seated on clouds; beneath is the fraction "1-2." None were issued in 1798, 1799, 1800 or 1804. After 1797 the fraction "1-2" was omitted and the reverse thereafter are the same design as the Dollars. On one



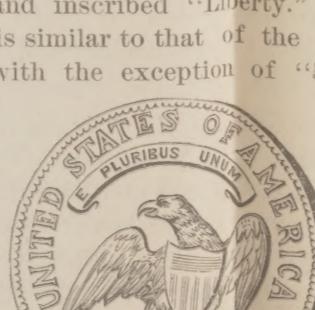
variety there are 15 stars on the obverse, and on the other 16 stars. Both varieties are extremely rare. There were no half dollars issued in 1804, but it appears that



dies were prepared for their coinage, there being dies showing 1795 over 1804. In 1807 there were two varieties, the first being the same old style with head to



right. On the second issue the head faces to the left, wearing a cap, upon which is a band inscribed "Liberty." The reverse is similar to that of the dollar of 1804, with the exception of "50 C." in



stead of "One Dol." and a scroll above milled instead of being lettered. None

Unum." No half dollars were coined in 1816. In 1836 Gobrecht made a new design for the half dollars. The size of the coin was slightly reduced, the lettered



edge was succeeded by the milled edge and the head was given a much finer appearance. The scroll is omitted on the reverse and "50 Cents" takes the place of "50 C." The letters are also a trifle



smaller. In 1838 "Half Dol" takes the place of "50 Cents." In 1839 the obverse



was changed to the Goddess of Liberty, seated, to correspond with the dollars. In 1842 the large letters again appeared on



the reverse. There is a variety of the issue of 1853 without rays and arrows. The weight was reduced this year and the arrows were placed on each side of the date on the obverse and rays were placed in the field around the eagle on the reverse. In 1854 the rays were omitted but the arrows were retained. The arrows again appear in 1873, but for that year only.

In 1866 a scroll bearing the inscription "In God we Trust" is placed above the eagle's head. Half dollars were issued at the New Orleans Mint from 1838 to 1861. On the coinage for 1838-9 we find the mint mark "o" between the head and date on the obverse; after that date it is on the reverse. For a number of years past they have been coined at the Carson City and San Francisco mints. The former bear "c. c." and the latter "s." The San Francisco mint is the largest in the world. Coins issued in Philadelphia have no mint marks.

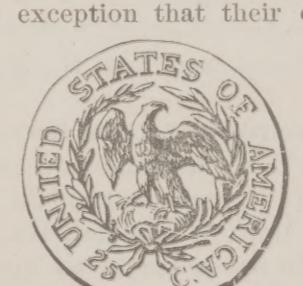
There are quite a number of over-dates among which are 1805 over 1804, 1806 over 1805, 1808 over 1807, 1812 over 1811, 1814 over 1813, 1815 over 1812, 1817 over 1813, 1818 over 1817, 1819 over 1818, 1820 over 1819, 1824 over 1823, 1827 over 1826, 1829 over 1821, 1845 over 1841, 1846 over 1845. Next to copper cents, the half dollar series are the most popular among collectors as there are but five years since 1794 in which they were not coined, and although a complete set would cost a small fortune a fair collection can be gathered together for a comparatively small sum.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

Silver quarters were first coined in 1796.



The designs are similar to the dollars of that date, having the small eagle reverse, with the exception that their edges are



stepped instead of being lettered. None

THE CURIOSITY WORLD,

H. J. MIRON, Editor.

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JOHN M. HUBBARD, PUBLISHER,
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Entered at the post office at Lake Village, N. H., as Second Class Matter.

DECEMBER, 1886.

OUR AGENTS.

W. A. Tuck, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.
Charles P. Wilcomb, Lake Village, N. H.
Geo. H. Richmond, 5 Beekman St., New York.
Robert W. Manier, Drawer D, Binghamton, N. Y.
E. B. Cornwell, Rubicon, Wis.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
—of the—
NEW ENGLAND PHILATELIC UNION.

We hardly like to "brag" about the success of the CURIOSITY WORLD. This is only our fourth number, but we now have nearly, if not quite, as many subscribers as we had to the *Granite State Philatelist* when we had been publishing it two years, or at the time we sold the publication to Mr. Watkins. Perhaps some of our readers would like to know the reason why we have been so successful. Well, it is just as plain as the nose on your face. The "G. S. P." and with one or two exceptions, all the curiosity journals of the present depend on their advertising for support. The result is they fill up their paper with ads. and leave a very small space for reading matter. We have before us a "bright and shining light" containing 10 pages of advertising and 2 pages of reading matter—about as much reading as there is in two of our columns on the first page. The idea is, people want to get their money's worth.

When we commenced the publication of this paper we decided to look out for the subscriptions and let the advertising look out for itself. We have done so. The result is just what we expected. Our subscription list has "paid the printer" so far, and we are confident it will continue to do so, provided of course, we keep the paper up to its present standard, which we propose to do. To say that we are much pleased with the result is putting it mild. We intended to raise our subscription price from 25 to 50 cents per year, but we have decided that we can procure five subscribers at 25 cents as easily as one at 50 cents, therefore, our subscription price will continue to be 25 cents per year.

We are confident no other paper gives its readers so much for the money as the CURIOSITY WORLD. Every subscriber is entitled to notices in our Exchange Column, free of charge. This privilege alone is worth the price of the paper. During the coming year we shall introduce several new features that will greatly improve the paper. Several new writers will be added to our list of contributors and we are making arrangements to have more illustrated articles each month. We shall spare neither time or money in making the WORLD the best curiosity paper published. We wish all our readers a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," and trust that our future relations with each other may be as pleasant as those of the past.

We shall have an auction sale of stamps, coins, old books, almanacs, philatelic papers, &c., Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1887. We publish a complete catalogue in another column. If we receive sufficient encouragement, we shall hold these sales each month during the present season. Everything in the present catalogue is exactly as represented, or no sale. If you see anything in the list that you wish to obtain, write us what you are willing to give for the same, making all bids so much for each lot you wish for. On Jan. 20th the bids will be sorted out and the goods will be promptly forwarded to the highest bidders. Do not send the money with the bids, as if someone out-bids you we shall be at the trouble and expense of returning the money to you. We desire to purchase for spot cash anything that we can use in these sales, or in our regular line or private collection. Collections of stamps, coins, Indian relics, books and papers on philately, numismatics and all branches of natural history are especially wanted. Address the publisher of this paper.

"A Sufferer" publishes in one of our exchanges an item slurring the Blair Stamp Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and intimates something uncomplimentary to the publisher of the *Empire State Philatelist*, for

inserting an advertisement for them. We have had considerable dealings with Mr. Watkins, publisher of the *E. S. P.* for several years and would be willing to wager a thousand dollars against two cents that he never has and never will publish the adv. of any dealer he has any IDEA is dishonest. As to the Blair Stamp Co., we know nothing about them and care less, but it strikes us as rather "queer" that any publisher should insert such an item without publishing the name of the "Sufferer," especially where nearly every article in the paper is signed with the author's full name. Of course we don't mean to insinuate that "A Sufferer" is in any way connected with our esteemed contemporary which published said item, but, as we said above, it is a little "queer."—[John M. Hubbard.]

The *Carson Philatelist* has suspended for good.

The *Western Philatelist* is about to appear from Chicago.

No. 1 of the *American Philatelist* will appear about Jan. 10, 1887.

Postage on letters to Tasmania has been advanced from 5 to 12 cents.

There were over 3,000,000 "V" nickels without cents issued in 1883.

E. E. Brown of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., informs us that he is about to start a paper.

Five-franc pieces of Louis Philippe, having an "R" after Philippe are very rare.

The deepest well in the world is in Homewood, Pa. It is nearly 7000 feet deep.

Frank L. Willcut of Cleveland, O., will publish the "Tag Collectors of the World" about Feb. 1st.

Enamel is the hardest tissue of one's body, and contains only two per cent. of animal matter.

The CURIOSITY WORLD gives more reading matter than any other 25 cent Curiosity paper published.

Mr. E. B. Sterling will issue the sixth edition of the Standard Stamp Catalogue some time in January.

The *Toronto Philatelic Journal* has "climbed the Golden Stair." The *E. S. P.* will fill the subscription list.

A carpet in the San Francisco mint was taken up recently and was found to contain \$2,500 worth of gold dust.

To every one sending us a club of four subscribers to the WORLD and \$1, we will send the paper one year free.

If the Presidents of the United States were placed in a row how far would they reach? From Washington to Cleveland.

According to the *Youth's Ledger*, its editor "was a native of New York City for 22 years." We presume he is now a "native" of Helmetta, N. J.

The first postal of the new issue we saw came from New York with the message: "Compliments of The Empire State Philatelist, T. C. Watkins & Co."

E. R. Durborow, A. F. Henkels and H. S. Jeans have formed a co-partnership and will publish the *Keystone State Philatelist*, beginning January next.

The National Philatelic Society of New York have issued invitations to philatelists not members, to attend their regular meetings with the object of becoming members.

The *Philatelic Tribune* has for the present suspended publication, but we are informed by Mr. Stanton that publication will be resumed as soon as he can possibly find time to attend to it.

We are willing to give every Curiosity Collector a sample copy of this paper, and only one. We keep a record of every sample copy sent out, and if you want to see us again, you must subscribe.

According to the November issue of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, the St. Louis society is out of pocket by their treasurer, Chas. Votier as bad as the N. E. P. U. is stuck by their secretary, L. H. Patterson.

The New York Daily *Leader* of Dec. 2, contains nearly two columns about the inventor of the postage stamp—Sir Rowland Hill, or James Chalmers. The average collector cares much more about the "price of stamps" than he does about "who invented the postage stamp."

For only 25 cents we will send post free to any address, one copy each of the "Black List," "Stamp Dealers of the World" and "Stamps, How to Buy and Sell." Every collector should own a set of these books, and now is the time to buy it.

We have received a neat card from R. W. Manier, of Binghamton, N. Y. Above is "1886-7. Compliments of the Season." Below: "Robt W. Manier, Binghamton, N. Y." In the centre is an unused foreign stamp. It is well gotten up and speaks well for this enterprising dealer.

New Issues.

BY L. W. DURBIN.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—The following additional values have been surcharged for use in Turkey:

20 paras on 5 soldi;
1 piastre on 10 "
2 piastres on 20 "
5 " on 50 "

BARBADOES.—Three new values of the current type have been issued, viz., 6 p. gray; 1 shilling, yellow-brown: 5 shillings red-brown.

FINLAND.—A double 10 penni card has been emitted, red and black on buff.

FRANCE.—The lately issued 25 centimes, black on flesh has been surcharged 1 piastre for use in Turkey.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The 10 pfennig card now comes with somewhat different inscriptions.

grenada.—Another provisional has been made. It is the three half penny revenue stamp surcharged, "Postage 1 d."

MEXICO.—The newspaper wrappers now bear stamps of the latest design.

NEW ZEALAND.—A double post card has been issued and a new edition of the penny card printed with border of a different style.

NORTH BORNEO.—All these stamps now bear the name "British North Borneo."

PARAGUAY.—A correspondent favors us with specimens of the new official stamps. Each stamp is of different design and the set is as follows: 1 centavo, green; 2 centavos, carmine, 5 centavos, blue; 7 centavos, brick-red; 10 centavos, claret; 15 centavos, brown; 20 centavos, blue. All are surcharged "Official" in black. Three thousand of these stamps were issued unperfected but the supply was soon exhausted. They were lettered on the back A, B, C, etc. The second edition was 30,000 stamps perforated, and without the letters on the back. We have received a copy of *El Ordin*, a newspaper published in Asuncion, dated August 20th, 1886, which contains the official notice of the first issue, and a copy dated August 29th, with notice of the second issue, over the name of the Postmaster-General of Paraguay.

UNITED STATES.—A new 2 cent stamp is expected about the first of the year. The new post card has also made its appearance, but a description is unnecessary.

U. S. OF COLOMBIA.—A new variety has made its appearance, viz.: 5c. blue on blue paper.

VICTORIA.—There is a 6d. blue of the new issue. The half and one penny wrappers have come to hand, on buff and pale blue paper.

OUR REVIEW TABLE.

We have received from the publishers a new book entitled *Important Disclosures connected with the Coal Problem*, examined in the light of the *Annular Theory*, by Prof. Vall. It is well gotten up and contains 48 pages of decidedly interesting scientific matter, which will be appreciated, especially by geologists. Published by Prof. Isaac N. Vail, Barnesville, Ohio. 30 cents.

Mason & Co., have favored us with a copy of their new *Buying and Selling Coin Collector's Catalogue and Coin Price Current*. It contains 8 large pages and gives both their buying and selling prices for all U. S. and Colonial Coins and Fractional Currency of the United States. Mason & Co., 235 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 25 cents.

We have just received from W. H. Warner & Bro., 1029 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., a beautiful Christmas medal. On obverse is a fine representation of Santa Claus and his pack of toys and a Christmas tree. Reverse: "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," surrounded by a wreath. Size 20.

Mason & Co., held their second Boston Coin sale at the auction rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., 608 Washington St., Tuesday, Dec. 21st. The catalogue contains 457 lots of coins, medals, Confederate bills, bonds, old china, numismatic books, papers and autographs.

Chas. Steigerwalt remembered us with the Dec. issue of his catalogue of coins, medals, paper money, books, Indian relics etc., for sale by him at fixed prices. Illustrated. Charles Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa. Free to customers.

Penmans', Phonographers', Teachers' and Students' Guide is published by R. B. Trouslot, editor of the *Hoosier Naturalist*, Valparaiso, Ind. Price 10 cents. It is well gotten up, has quite a number of illustrations and is just what its name indicates.

Mr. Mackey is said to be worth \$275,000,000.

John M. Hubbard has been appointed Secretary of the New England Philatelic Union to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion from office of L. H. Patterson. Mr. Hubbard has furnished bonds for the faithful performance of all official duties, in the sum of \$200 and has deposited the same with President Holton. All philatelists in New England are invited to become members of the Union. The initiation fee is 50 cents and the quarterly dues are 15 cents. All who are not members and who desire to join the Union should forward 65 cents to the Secretary. All members who have not paid their quarterly dues to Feb. 1, 1887, please forward 15 cents to the Secretary at once. Address John M. Hubbard, Sec. N. E. P. U., Lake Village, N. H.

held at Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Saturday Feb. 5th, 1887. All philatelists are invited to be present and join the Union, if they have not already done so.

John M. Hubbard, Sec. *pro tem.*

There are 300,000 living specimens in the animal kingdom.

Hints on Insect Collecting.

There is no branch of Natural History work that offers more attractions to the student than insect collecting. This book contains much valuable information as to the outfit necessary for collecting, the manner of preparing and mounting insects, the preparation of a cabinet, etc., and every collector should possess a copy. The book is recommended by the Agassiz Association and is mentioned in their hand book. Price, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Address John M. Hubbard, Publisher, Lake Village, N. H.

AGENTS wanted to sell approval sheets of Foreign Stamps at 25 per cent com. Reference required. L. C. Richardson, 46 Cedar St., Lawrence, Mass.

FRANK L. WILLCUTT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TIN AND PAPER TOBACCO TAGS,

And Tag Publications.

114 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Tag World, an 8 page monthly for tag collectors. Monthly circulation 1000 or over. Ad rates 40c. per inch. Subscription 35c per year. Exchange, Correspondence, Philatelic, Puzzle, Tag list and new issues departments. Sample copy free. "Ideal Tag Album" 50c. of card board. Price per copy postpaid 50c. Dealers and agents wanted to handle these albums. Good commission. Send stamp for particulars. 50 different paper tags, 25c. 300 different rare tags 50c. 100 paper tags, 10c. 800 for colored tags. "Tag World" is the only paper published in the world devoted solely to tag collecting. Dealers remember that it reaches a class of collectors reached by no other medium. Address for bargains in tags and publications to the above address.

THE IDEAL SETS OF
STAMPS,
(FOR SALE BY)—

JOHN M. HUBBARD,

Lake Village, N. H.

USED SETS.

COUNTRY,	PRICE.
Austria, Telegraph, 8 var comp.	\$ 15
Bavaria, '70, 7 var	05
Bolivia, '79, 4 var complete,	35
Brazil, '50-'85, 15 var	20
Bulgaria, 7 var	25
China, '60-'85, 12d to 50 var.	20
Chili, '77-'81, 9 var.	15
Denmark, '75, 10 var. complete,	06
Egypt, '78, 8 var.	30
Guadeloupe, unpaid, '85, 7 var. comp.	75
Guatemala, '81, 5 var. comp.	15
Heligoland, '97, 5 var. comp.	15
Holland, unpaid, 5 & 10c.	07
Honduras, '78, 5 var.	15
Hong Kong, 15 var.	35
Hungary, '75, 5 var. comp.	05
India, service, 5 var.	10
Italy, Emanuel, 12 var.	10
Signatasse, 10 var.	15
surcharged, 2c. 8 var. comp.	08
Jamaica, '58-'73, 7 var. comp.	20
Japan, 12 var.	20
Mexico, '74, 7 var. complete,	30
'84, 11 var. 1c to 50c.	40
15 var.	30
Norway, '72, 6 var. comp.	10
Persia, 15 var.	65
St. Domingo, '81, 6 var.	35
'81, 9 var. comp.	00
Salvador, '67, 4 var. comp.	30
Straits Settlements, 12 var.	20
Sweden, '72, 11 var.	06
official, 10 var.	20
11 var. complete,	15
Losen, 10 var. complete,	20
Switzerland, unpaid, 7 var.	15
Transvaal, '69, 5 var. complete,	22
U. S. of Columbia, '81, 5 var. comp.	16
10 var.	22

UNUSED SETS.

Alsace and Lorraine, inverted type reset,	25

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FOREIGN STAMPS!

100 Varieties, 12c. Price List free.

THOMAS S. BUTTRICK,
CONCORD, MASS.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Fine Indian Pipes, Stone Ferns, Mounted Birds, Books and Fossil Fish. Enclose stamp for list. O. D. WALLBRIDGE, Marseilles, Ill.

NEW Comic and Interesting Book 2c. stamp. IRVING J. SMITH, 312 Rivington St., N. Y.

SHEETS of Rare Stamps sent on approval at 50 per cent discount. James C. Jay, La Hoyt, Iowa.

AGENTS AND HOUSEKEEPERS send 10c. for an article that will keep the dirtiest place in the house clean. C. F. LOCKE, Lake Village, N. H.

APPROVAL SHEETS. To everyone sending me a 2c. stamp and a promise to return in 10 days, I will send one of my choice approval sheets at 25 per cent. commission. My prices are dirt cheap and you can coin money selling from my sheets.

For every dollar sent me I give a year's subscription to the Youth's Ledger or 500 foreign stamps free. ALVAN DAVISON, Helmetta, N. J.

COINS, STAMPS. AGENTS wanted for coins. Liberal commission allowed. Large 24 page illustrated catalogue free. Bird's eggs list for stamp Match and Medicine stamps wanted for cash or very fine exchange. Collections purchased. W. F. GREANY, 827 Braman St. San Francisco, Cal.

SENT FREE. A sample copy of the OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, a monthly paper for collectors. 20 cents per year. Address: OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 47 Hazzard St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NICKLE-PLATED PENCIL STAMP, with your name and address, sent, postpaid, for 50c. Address, GEO. R. BLAKELY, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

FOR SALE. Complete sets of all U. S. Departmental Stamps, War Dept. Envelopes, unused and uncut and over 4000 varieties of Foreign Postage Stamps at reasonable prices.

Retail price list furnished collectors upon application and wholesale list sent to dealers only.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 356 1/2 Penn. Avenue, Box 221, Washington D. C.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.

A large illustrated monthly magazine, published at the expense of coin and bill collectors.

Subscriptions:—50 cents per annum; 5 cents per copy.

Advertising Terms:—60 cents per half-inch; 80 cents per inch; \$3 per half column, (4 in.). Exchange and Correspondence Departments open to subscribers, free. Address, C. E. LEAL, 149 Ellison St., Patterson, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED! 25 per cent. commission! Send us a reference and receive some beautiful sheets of postage stamps on approval. Prices are cheap. We want to buy collections, whether large or small.

International Albums at \$1.35

UNDINE STAMP COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

I GIVE Foreign for U. S. Stamps. Send 2 cents for exchange list. 1000 mixed foreign stamps, my own importation, 20c. Gummed paper 10c. Stamp Albums, 15c., 25c., 28c., \$1.50 and up. Approval sheets 25 per cent. commission on good reference. My Stamp Catalogue free.

WM. A. TUCK, Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

FALL IN CURIOS! The low prices are good only 30 days from date. 5 minerals 1x1 10c; 10 for 20c; 2 sea beans 5c; 3 gator teeth 5c; 2 arrow heads 5c; 5 fossils 10c; 5 corals 10c; 10 sea shells 20c; one fossil fine 15c. All of the above offers sent post-paid for 75c postal note. C. J. Van Valkenburg, Manchester, Mich.

Published this ad, and take pay out of the above.

—Mention the WORLD.

FOR 5c each or 50c per dozen, I will send an old style goose-quill pen, hand made and warranted to be a good writer. Or I will send one as a sample for each curiosity sent me as a sample for my cabinet. Address

B. F. PHILLIPS.

NORTH JACKSON. OHIO.

A large collection of Foreign Stamps collected a number of years ago, for sale by the piece or set. 50 per cent discount from Durbin's '86 catalogue. No orders received unless accompanied by the cash. Will also exchange for Indian curiosities or rare U. S. stamps. C. B. Spofford, Claremont, N. H.

Correspondence Desired.

Any persons interested in collecting autographs or having anything in that line to dispose of are asked to communicate with Howard K. Sanderson, Lynn, Mass. A large number of desirable autograph letters and documents to exchange.

BEAUTIFUL Mineral Collections 25 cents to \$5. Fine large Cabinet Specimens, 15c. Good ones, 5c. 2 lbs. small spec. assorted, 50c. Price list free. Geo. D. Story, Carterville, Mo.

STAMPS. 25 all different and new price list for 1887 only 10c. C. A. Dunham, P. O. Box 722 Fremont, Neb.

MAGIC WHISTLE

And watch charm combined; gold plated. More fun with this novelty than any. A. M. Henry & Co., 55 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

T H E

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A monthly paper published in the interests of the stamp collectors of this country and they will find this paper ever ready to advance their interests. Splendid chronicle of New Issues by R. R. Bogert, also a series of papers entitled "Philatelic Chats" by W. G. Whilden, Jr. You ought to read it. Send for sample copy to E. L. French, Wellington, Ohio.

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CHARITON GAZETTE,

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F. B. Voiland, Chariton Iowa, find enclosed 15c. for which please send me the CHARITON GAZETTE for one year commencing with No.

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THE CHARITON GAZETTE

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THE CHARITON GAZETTE,

Chariton, Iowa.

Autograph Collecting.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

If anyone has a taste for the getting together of things uncommon or old, he must, to make his labor worth his pains, get something which will prove of interest or profit, or be of no benefit to him. The naturalist finds the way wider as he goes on; the numismatist never reaches an end; the philatelist must of necessity become discouraged, while the antiquarian finds the ancient everywhere. The autograph collector finds he has no easier task, but he has an essentially interesting study, one full of research and practical education, if undertaken understandingly, and of more real pleasure and real benefit than one might at first think.

One may procure with comparative ease the simple autographs of most men and women who have been distinguished above their associates during the past twenty-five years; but the simple signature has no value of itself, and holds no particular interest.

One had best not collect them, for sooner or later they will urge to something better and when replaced by superior specimens, are so much loss upon one's hands. The autograph letter is the best form of an autograph one need look for and therefore should be the most sought after as it indeed is. It is always the most difficult variety to find, but, in the experience of the writer, one good specimen, which gives pleasure every time it is looked at, is worth a dozen commonplace autographs which are without character or interest.

One has no occasion to look around to see what he shall collect. The first impulse is to try for everything, but a mistake would be made if this were carried out. A young collector should avoid a miscellaneous collection. A series can never be completed and in the end there will be nothing finished and but the beginning of everything. It is far better to take a certain line and collect thoroughly than to dabble in a dozen and have but a few of each class.

The first great group of men one is apt to think of securing is the Presidents of the United States. Upon this topic the writer has a word to say, which may prove of interest to those who are beginning the set.

George Washington, whose public life covered so many years and who occupied so many high positions in his country's history, is probably the grandest name in American history to own. He wrote many letters, in that rolling hand so characteristic, and signed innumerable documents; therefore the name is really plenty, but as an offset always sells high. A document will bring \$10, a letter signed, from \$12 to \$15 and an autograph letter, written in his later years from \$25 to \$50, according to its condition and subject. A Revolutionary autograph letter is uncommon and valuable. A good specimen will sell at \$75 and but few chances appear.

Zachary Taylor is the rarest of the Presidents with one exception. A good autograph letter is worth \$16 and a document \$5, but both are scarce. His chirography was very peculiar, but his letters are always of interest and desirable.

A long letter of President Fillmore can be obtained for two or three dollars and are easily found. The name is common and a collector should accept nothing but good specimen.

President Pierce wrote a great many letters which, consequently, are plenty. A good specimen ought to be worth \$2. His writing was very poor.

James Buchanan is perhaps the easiest of all to obtain. A fine letter is worth but \$1.50 and plenty at that.

Abraham Lincoln is very rare. In future years his letters will probably be more easily found, but at present it is a hard matter to obtain a good autograph letter of the great man. He wrote an angular hand, signing the regulation, "A. Lincoln" almost invariably to everything. A fair specimen is worth \$16.

Andrew Johnson has the distinction of being the rarest of the Presidents, and his name in any form, much more in that of a letter, is excessively rare. His signature is cramped, perhaps owing to a broken wrist from which he was troubled in his later years, and at the same time accounting for the few letters which are found. Be it as it may, President Johnson's autograph is a great rarity.

General Grant wrote a scrawling hand and signed his name with a jerk and a scratch. In letter form at present he is hard to find and always worth a good price.

President Hayes who is living is com-

mon. President Garfield is very rare in letter form, bringing from \$5 to \$10. He wrote the best hand of all the Presidents and signed his name neatly.

General Arthur, strange to say, is hard to obtain. This will probably be different in the future as more of his correspondence comes to light. He wrote his whole name without taking his pen from the paper.

Thomas Jefferson's letters are very plenty and are to be found in all shapes after the year 1800. A fine autograph letter is worth from \$4 to \$6, so no one is justified in accepting a poor specimen.

A Revolutionary letter, however, is a great rarity, and always of value. His writing was peculiarly plain, although

almost entirely discarding the use of capitals, and at times pursuing almost a printed hand. His signature was like the man, simple "Th: Jefferson."

James Madison wrote a small, neat hand, rather cramped, but legible. His name is easily found. Often a long and interesting letter is found, while letters and documents signed are plenty. A good autograph letter is worth perhaps \$5, but depends much upon the subject and date, a communication written as President, being of more value, as is the case with all the later Presidents. A good autograph to place with Mr. Madison's is that of his wife the beautiful Dolly Payne, who lent such a charm to his administration and whose letters are still to be found.

James Monroe never went beyond the schoolboy style of writing "up hill." His lines always tend toward the upper corner of the sheet and the letters are poorly formed. They do not have the easy flourish of Washington, the plainness of Adams or Jefferson, nor yet the beauty of Madison's hand. But Mr. Monroe's letters are common and often of considerable length. The usual price for them is about \$5.

John Quincy Adams wrote a remarkably neat and tasty hand. His letters are always interesting, often long and preserve that uniformity in penmanship that always distinguishes the name. An autograph letter is worth from \$3 to \$5 and documents are dear at 75 cents.

Andrew Jackson wrote an apparently rapid hand, often rendering his letters a study. He was a voluminous writer and there will be no difficulty in finding his name. A good letter is worth \$4.

Martin Van Buren wrote a plain hand, not neat, yet legible. His autograph letters are common and often sell for \$2.50. An interesting letter as President would doubtless bring \$5, but he may be classed as easy to obtain.

William Henry Harrison is rare, and especially so in the form of a letter written while President. His term covered the month of March 1841, the shortest term of any President and his letters must necessarily be few. A good specimen is worth from \$5 to \$10 and scarce at any price.

John Tyler may be found in letter form without difficulty. He wrote a poor hand and generally a poor letter. He sank into insignificance after his term expired and died in 1862, a traitor to this government. A letter is worth two or three dollars.

James K. Polk is becoming rare in letter form, and is worth from \$5 to \$7. His signature is a characteristic one and ends in an old style flourish. Very few official documents signed by him are found.

Zachary Taylor is the rarest of the Presidents with one exception. A good autograph letter is worth \$16 and a document \$5, but both are scarce. His chirography was very peculiar, but his letters are always of interest and desirable.

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A Revolutionary letter, however, is a great rarity, and always of value. His writing was peculiarly plain, although

graph of President Cleveland will be very common in years to come. He writes a very small, running hand and quite neat.

—Howard K. Sanderson.

Auction Sale.

The following goods will be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1887. Make your offers, so much for each lot wanted and bid by number. Address John M. Hubbard, Lake Village, N. H.

COINS.

- 1 25 1883 V nickels without cents.
- 2 " " with shield like '82.
- 3 small proof set, 1883, viz. 1, 3 and old style 5c. and V nickel.
- 4 half cent 1800, good,
- 5 " 1806, fine.
- 6 Dollar, 1799, 6 stars facing, fine.
- 7 " 1841, fine.
- 8 " 1872, c. c. fine.
- 9 Trade Dollar, 1873, proof.
- 10 " 1874, "
- 11 " 1875, "
- 12 " 1878, fine.
- 13 " " proof.
- 14 " 1879 "
- 15 " 1880 "
- 16 Half Dollar, 1807, fine.
- 17 " 1809, good.
- 18 " 1813,
- 19 " 1814, fine, probably proof.
- 20 " 1817, "
- 21 " 1827, "
- 22 " 1828, "
- 23 " 1831, "
- 24 " 1834, "
- 25 " 1836, milled edge, fine.
- 26 Garfield medal, gold.

27 Quarter, 1853, without arrows or rays.

28 V nickel without c. been gold plated.

STAMPS.

- 29 5000 Canada, 3c. current issue.
- 30 1000 " " "
- 31 2000 " 2c. " "
- 32 1000 " 1c. " "
- 33 1000 " 2c registered.
- 35 500 " "
- 36 500 " Bill stamps.
- 37 500 Portland Star Match stamps.
- 38 1000 U. S. envelope stamps, cut sd.
- 39 500 " match, medicine and doc.

STAMP ALBUMS.

- 40 International, \$1.50 ed. over 50 used and unused stamps, fair.
- 41 A \$2.50 International, flags, arms, rulers and a few stamps, good.
- 42 A \$3.50 International, flags, arms, rulers and a few stamps, good.
- 43 Another \$1.50 International with about 50 stamps, good.
- 44 A brand new \$1.50 International seventh edition.
- 45 A brand new \$2.50 International seventh edition.
- 46 An Oppens' Album containing over 200 varieties of stamps from Ceylon, India, Japan, Peru, Ecuador, Nevis, Grenada, Trinidad, Sandwich Islands, &c.
- 47 Granite State Philat

